





# GORY TORTURES IN RUSSIAN PRISONS SUFFERED BY MARTYRS FOR LIBERTY!

(Continued from page 1.)

beat Weinberg upon his bare body with wire whips, and beat him so long, until the whole floor was covered with pools of blood. When, even after that, Weinberg did not acknowledge himself guilty and could not name other accomplices, the beating after some interval was resumed and continued until Weinberg became unconscious. Thereupon they brought him to consciousness by pouring cold water over him, and the tortures under the guidance of Mikheyev and Kukas were resumed. Failing to force from Weinberg a confession at the Precinct, they sent him to the Detective division, where the torture was resumed, until finally they forced from him a confession that he was acquainted with another person, a certain Addin, who was produced before him and from whom a like confession was forced by torture.

## Diabolical Cruelties.

"On March 14, 1906, Ernst Birzink, Jan Repvuzim and Ans Orip were arrested at their apartment, literature and arms having been found at their apartment. After examination at the first Precinct of the City District, all three were forwarded by the prosecuting authority to the Detective Division, where for eight days they were subjected to the most exquisite tortures under the immediate direction of Gregus, Mikheyev and Tkatchov. Aside from the means of torture above described, still more cruel measures were applied to them; their nails were torn out, their hair was pulled out, they were beaten on their sexual organs, and their bones were broken. On April 3d, a certain Zirak was arrested, on whom the Social-Democratic newspaper, *The Struggle*, was found. He was led to the Third Moscow District of the City of Riga and there made by torture to name the persons from whom he had received the said paper.

## Innocent Men Executed.

"August Druska, arrested March 10, 1906, was tortured two nights in succession, Kukas and his assistants taking personal part until they succeeded in obtaining a confession. On the ground of the confession obtained in that way and a confession of another person obtained in the same way, Druska was indicted before a court martial and sentenced to death on March 26, 1907, notwithstanding the testimony of witnesses at the trial, proving Druska's alibi. The other day Druska was shot.

At the Second Precinct of the Mitau District, the tortures were directed by Captain Meyer with the assistance of Police Sergeant Wis-

mont. There were subjected to tortures Peter Anschro, arrested March 21; Fritz Bersin, arrested Sept. 24, and others connected with the same case; Yan Rosenholz, Endrick Segstin and Martin Arcis, arrested Oct. 17, 1906, and accused of organizing a strike.

## Scourged With Wire Whips.

"During the session of the First Imperial Duma the tortures were relaxed, but after the dissolution of the Duma, they were resumed with still greater cruelty and ferocity. The tortures reached their culminating point after the appointment of Meller-Zakomelsky to the office of the Baltic governor-general and after the publication of his circular in Nov., 1906, on the Discontinuance of Torture.

"On August 18 was arrested at the city of Windau, Edouard Zinotyn, sixteen years old, a pupil of the fifth grade of the Windau scientific School, for delivering to another a copy of the *Wyborg Appeal*. Zinotyn is a native of the city of Windau, but nevertheless, on Oct. 10, he was forwarded to the city of Riga, allegedly for identification. He was kept for over twelve days without an examination at the Detective Division, where he was starved. On Oct. 22, at 4 o'clock in the morning, he was led upstairs for examination. The first question asked of him was: 'Do you know what you have been sent here for?' He answered, 'I think for identification.' 'Not for identification, but for torture,' was the reply. They threw him on a bench, tore the clothes from him, and six men proceeded to strike him with whips, among other things with the so-called 'Maria' (iron wire), a wire whip covered with leather. They beat him on the head, on his arms, his back, and his organs until finally his body turned into one open wound.

## A Fearful Experience.

"P. Risga, arrested March 18, 1906, was, after five months' detention, forwarded to the Detective Division for 'examination.' The examination was conducted under the direction of Gregus and Mikheyev. They ur-gessed him, threw him on a bench, tied him to it and proceeded to strike him with rubber clubs. They first administered to him forty blows and paused, after that again as many, then after a small pause, they resumed the beating. They covered his bare back with a wet rag and proceeded for the fourth time to beat him. They threw a noose around his neck threatening to hang him, and thereafter they resumed the torture, until Risga became unconscious. They demanded of Risga a confession of having killed some Police Captain at the Providence of Mohilev. The next day it was shown by chance that he could not have participated in the murder and he was sent back to the Central prison. But in September he was again called to the Detective Division; this time he was charged of complicity with Belenzov in the robbery of the Mos-

**ALWAYS DEMAND Union Labeled Bread**



When Ordering Clothing Demand This Label



Right Conditions - Free, Sanitary Shops

cow Merchants' Bank. Five nights Risga held out, but on the sixth day he could stand it no more and signed the minutes of the inquest, prepared in advance by Gregus. In these minutes, among other things, was stated that Risga's brother had also participated in the robbery and fled with fifteen thousand roubles to America; that Belenzov had written a letter to Risga, addressed to the prison, which letter Risga threw into the toilet. Upon information, however, received by the police thereafter, it appeared that Risga's brother had left for America previous to the robbery of the Moscow bank, because the punitive detachment had burned his father's farm wherein he resided. It also appeared that Belenzov had written no letter to Risga. Thereupon Gregus required Risga to correct on these two points his 'clean breast' confession which had previously been entered into the minutes.

## Nails Torn Out, Spines Broken!

"On Nov. 30, 1906, at the city of Riga, fifteen men were arrested (names follow in the original). To them was joined Ferdinand Grenning, who had been arrested a month before. The latter, upon being arrested was subjected at the Detective Division to such inhuman tortures that from a 22-year-old strong youth he became a bald and maimed old man. Still no grounds were found for committing him to a field court martial, and he was forwarded to the Central prison. From there he was after the arrest of the above mentioned persons forwarded again to the Detective division. What was done there with the prisoners is already known from the newspapers (Ketch, Nos. 49 and 52 for the year 1907). They beat them with whips, trampled upon them, broke their bones, pulled their hair and nails, extin-

guished fire from cigarettes and cigars on their bodies, squeezed their sexual organs, while Grenning, as the most stubborn, was subjected to a severer torture. They threw him down, tied him to a bench, put a board across him and two policemen were seen-sawing on it, breaking thereby Grenning's spine. On the ground of confessions and testimony obtained in that way two men were under the sentence of a field court martial of the date of December 7th, 1906, shot on December 8th on the sands near the Central Prison. From Grenning, however, who was committed with the others to a field court martial, contrary to the plain intent of the statute of field court martial, no confession of crime could be wrung, and he, together with Smika, was sentenced to fifteen years at hard labor. In order to hide the marks of the beastly tortures Grenning and Smika were sent to Kokenhausen to be shot upon their attempt to escape, which was done on December 27, 1906.

## Woman Outraged and Freed!

"On December 12, in the city of Riga a woman was arrested (whose name at her own request we for the time withhold) and was sent to Oger. Here Yonin, with four guards, among whom were Otto Kivit and Zeizum, tortured her, beat her with whips and wire clubs. The beaten and wounded parts of her body they rubbed with cloth and squeezed with their hands. The torturers continued for three nights. They threatened to cut off her nose with scissors, struck her on her teeth and knees and gave her no food. Several times she became unconscious and what violence was done to her at that time is unknown. She was released in the absence of evidence after three weeks. They had demanded of her

she should state the place where arms were stored.

## Pouren's Daughter Tortured.

"At the same time the 60-year-old railroad watchman, Preger, with his wife and 23-year-old daughter, were brought from King-mundshof to Lennervarden. The three were undressed and subjected to cruel tortures. After that Kregger's daughter died. To the same place were brought the peasants Vilip, Urgens from Ikskri, Fritz, Stiger, Lepin and Beresin from Friedrichstadt. They beat the 8-year-old Anna Pouren, demanding of her she should tell the whereabouts of her father. The peasant Leydonsky was brought to the same place from the Riga central prison, was subjected to torture and shot on October 7.

## "Clean Breast" Confessions!

"In February 8, 1907, junior assistant Wolfman of the Goldingen district chief, arrested the peasant Krist Salnin of Shrudnen volost at his homestead. He was sent to the house of arrest of the district chief Von Bredrich, which is located on the latter's manor Kurlmalen. They demanded of Salnin he should testify against another person and they subjected him to beastly tortures. First, they beat him with rods over his heels, then they burned his heels with a candle flame, then they beat him, and at last they tied his feet with an iron chain and hanged him on the wall with his feet upward and in that condition they resumed the beating.

"In Dondangen on Oct. 9, two brothers Trailon were shot by sentence of a field martial. They made a 'clean breast' confession of having set fire to their neighbor's homestead. After they had been shot it was found that they had not done it."

napping and the blacklist, as weapons for capital, but has denied to labor the right of the boycott? That it was this same tribunal that declared an income tax on the rich unconstitutional? That it upheld the divine right of a slaveholder to seize his human property, wherever he might find it? That it commanded all citizens to assist in the capture of their escaped black brother or sister?

Did it ever occur to you that a vote for either of the two old parties is a vote for Rockefeller, Morgan, Hill, Harriman, Ryan, Belmont, Goulds, Vanderbilts, Astors, the unspeakable Armour, and the Despotism of the dollar?

## PUBLIC OWNERSHIP AND ITS NATURAL ENEMIES.

Out at Lockport the taxpayers have an electric power plant already capable of earning \$750,000 a year. There is undeveloped power in sight to make the total revenues \$2,000,000 per year.

If this cheap electric power is all developed and marketed, the \$2,000,000 income would reduce the total tax levy by one-fifth. This is what the taxpayers may gain as a first return on their \$50,000,000 drainage canal investment.

Buy the enemies of public ownership don't see it that way. The idea of the PEOPLE successfully competing with private utility monopolies is abhorrent.

The sanitary trustees, it seems, must employ armed watchmen to protect their transmission wires in attempting to deliver this cheap electric power to consumers. Even that precaution does not always avail. They are now trying to dis-

## "HENRY ASHTON"

By Robert Addison Dague

Attorney-at-Law and ex-Senator

The Forward Movement Herald of Los Angeles said: "Senator Dague is one of the ablest and soundest thinkers on social and economic questions in this country. He is now the ripest product of a wide and useful career as lawyer, editor and law-maker."

The Terre Haute Toller says: "The greatest need of the hour is a Socialist, not a realist, realistic, profoundly absorbing, and accurate in presenting the science of the order of society. No attempt to write such a book has been more successful than the story of 'Henry Ashton.' All Socialists will be benefited by reading this book."

Ex-Judge Thos. B. Stuart of Denver says: "Henry Ashton" places before the reader all that may be said pro and con on the great question of Socialism. The perfect fairness with which the subject is treated must be appreciated by all sincere readers. Every argument that can be offered against Socialism is treated fairly and in its full strength, and then met and more than answered. I sincerely hope that every reader in this country may read 'Henry Ashton.'"

Mary Elizabeth Lease writes: "'Henry Ashton' is the clearest and most fascinating presentation of a difficult and complicated subject that I have ever read. I have read many flattering comments upon the book, and trust you will pardon me for joining in the unstinted praise you assuredly deserve."

Cloth binding, good paper, clear print, 235 pages; price 75 cents. Paper cover, price 25 cents.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD  
344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

GLOBE Hotel

Wisconsin and East St.

Milwaukee—1 block from North-Western depot. Entirely renovated—all modern conveniences. EUROPEAN plan. Rate 75c per day, and upward.

GLOBE HOTEL, CHIEF PROPRIETOR, Thos. Rykowska, Pres. BEN SCHNEIDER, Secy.



cover the miscreants who "short circuited" their feed wires into an amusement park.

Utility trusts go to the Council for whatever they want, and get it. The telephone trust and electric light trust have but recently basked in the Council's favors. But when the PEOPLE want utility privileges, even promising to reduce taxes thereby, the shoe is on the other foot.

It is the same in other cities. In Cleveland the enemies of public ownership stirred up a brutal strife with street railway employees. In Philadelphia they forced the sale of lighting plants to private interests, but the people canceled the deal later.—*Examiner*.

## PENSIONS FOR TORTURERS.

The president of the Russian Duma has resigned in consequence of a scene which arose out of the government's proposal to vote a sum of \$500,000 in pensions to gaoles. The Socialist deputies, whose most brilliant speakers have been sentenced to penal servitude for their opinions, angrily protested against the grant, on account of the abominable tortures and cruelties meted out to prisoners.

The Labor deputy, M. Rosanoff, alluded to the fact that recently there were twenty hangings and thirty-seven death sentences in a single day, and asserted that owing to the rigorous prison regime 60 per cent of the prisoners developed consumption.

He was frequently interrupted by the reactionary deputies, and, in reply to one of the insults hurled at him, M. Rosanoff said: "The honor of a man like myself, for whom prison and the gallows possibly wait, is better than yours."—*London Labor Leader*.

You miss good ammunition if you do not carry Liebknecht's "Socialism and What It Seeks to Accomplish" round with you. This office. 10 cents a copy.

## Look for This Label



We wish to inform the readers of this paper, and the public in general, that **THE MILWAUKEE SENTINEL CO. HAS VIOLATED AND ABROGATED ITS AGREEMENT** with the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, by EMPLOYING NON-UNION MEN in its pressroom. Consequently, the Allied Printing Trades Council **UNION LABEL HAS BEEN WITHDRAWN** from said newspaper, as well as the union men working in its pressroom.

(Signed) Milwaukee Web Pressmen's Union, No. 23

## Stationery Department

### COLLECTION CARDS

for Branches of the Social-Democratic Party. Price 35c per hundred, if called for; sent by mail, 40c per hundred.

### LUNCH SIGNS

bearing the union label: Bear, Chicken, Deer, Duck, Goose, Hasenpfeffer, Rabbit, Spanferkel, Turkey. Price 15c each, two for 25c, postpaid.

### Orders On Treasurer

for Social-Democratic Branches: Bound, with stub, 100 in a book. Price 25c, postpaid.

### POSTAL CARDS

Views of our office, etc., three different views. Price, assorted or of one kind, five for 5c, postpaid.

### PROGRAMS (Illuminated)

Strictly union made. Our own striking, original designs, dainty color effects. For dances, graduating exercises, etc.

### RECEIPT BOOKS

bearing the union label: 50 blanks in a book. Just the thing for unions, branches, etc. Price 15c each, two for 25c, postpaid.

### Receipt Books

bearing the union label: 100 blanks in book, 25c postpaid.

### Receipt Books

of smaller size, 50 blanks in a book. Price 10c, postpaid.

### RENT RECEIPT BOOKS

bearing the union label: 100 blanks in book, 25c postpaid.

### Schafskopf Score Cards

bearing the union label: Good for four players, 80 hands. Price 15c per dozen, \$1.00 per hundred, if called for; if sent by mail, 20c per dozen, \$1.30 per hundred.

**Social-Democratic Publishing Co.**  
342-344-346 Sixth Street  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

"We Know Our Friends by Their Deeds"

## The Allied LABEL

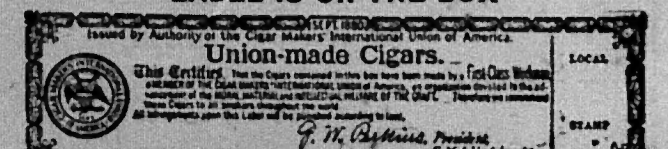
on printed matter is a guarantee that the work was done under fair conditions.



Printing without this label receives scant consideration from workmen.

CAN BE FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE

WHEN PURCHASING CIGARS SEE THAT THIS LABEL IS ON THE BOX



IT IS A GUARANTEE THAT THE CIGARS ARE NOT MADE BY THE TRUST



**By Insisting Upon Purchasing Union Stamp Shoes**  
You Help Better Shoemaking Conditions—  
You Get BETTER Shoes for the Money—  
You Help YOUR OWN Labor Position—  
You ABOLISH CHILD LABOR.

Do Not Be Misled  
by dealers who say: "This shoe does not bear the stamp, but it is made under union conditions." This is false—no shoe is union made unless it bears the UNION STAMP.

**BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION**  
JOHN F. TOMIN, President.  
CHARLES L. BAINE, Secretary-Treasurer.  
346 Summer Street  
BOSTON, MASS.



# WAGE ARBITRATION IN AUSTRALASIA

## COMPULSION A FAILURE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Labor Party Would Agree to the Law With Proper Changes. A Wages Board Desired by the Manufacturers.

By Edwin W. Knappe.  
THE strike at its best is but a cumbersome and expensive method of settling disputes between employer and employee. In the early nineties Australia had particular evidence of this fact as a series of extensive strikes swept over the country, and it is from those times that the present day economic legislation dates. As both time and material is lacking I shall not touch further upon its historical aspects, but shall confine my remarks to the aspect it presents today.

There are two broad methods employed to insure industrial peace. Wages Boards and Compulsory Arbitration. The former is in vogue in the state of Victoria while the latter prevails in New Zealand and New South Wales, and besides, there is a Federal Arbitration Law.

A wage board consists of an equal number of representatives of a given trade from both employer and employee, and a chairman appointed by the government. These sit in conference somewhat analogous to the manner proceeded in America, when the trades union joint agreement is drawn up. When duly satisfied the government makes it its business to enforce it. Now the end sought is the enforcement of a minimum wage. In the course of time the agreements drawn up did not limit themselves strictly to this, but often made the standard union wage the minimum. This the employers as a class strenuously resisted and caused an amendment to be passed limiting the power of a wage board to set a wage higher than that paid by a given number of reputable employers. This was a great set-back to labor, and the discontent aroused was so great that in the last session the amendment was withdrawn.

The Compulsory Arbitration Act is of much greater scope than the Wages Board Act. By it strikes are absolutely prohibited and punishable under the criminal code. In the case of New South Wales it consists of a judge of the Supreme court and two advisors, one chosen

by employees, the other by employers. This body determines every dispute. In order to be recognized by the court both employees and employer must constitute themselves into a union respectively, which, however, simply consists in a formal registration.

The act of New South Wales expires May next, and it is well that parliament must concern itself with the matter for it has most completely fallen down. Strikes are numerous here in the last few months, as they are in the United States, in spite of the fact that they are punishable offenses, for the simple reason that so widespread is the dissatisfaction that it is simply impossible to enforce it. The procedure before the court is so ponderous, and the number of cases so numerous that it takes years after a case is filed before it is heard. Meanwhile, the rise in prices, the same here as it has been and is elsewhere, has been so marked that workmen simply cannot wait until the court finds time to consider their case, that they simply ignore it.

In New Zealand practically the same constituted court as here is much more capable to handle the business, and though there is some dissatisfaction, it by no means approaches that vented here. This is due, according to the opinion often expressed, that the act there is more sympathetically administered than here. Experimental in this legislation is, in practice, develops many weaknesses. In New Zealand these were remedied as soon as possible, whereas, here matters were allowed to drift from bad to worse, until today there is a complete breakdown.

But in spite of all the workmen, i. e., the Labor party here favors the re-enactment of the compulsory arbitration act. To be sure they want this coupled with a thorough reform of the old act, viz.: of all things the harring of lawyers at its sittings, a simpler method of procedure and prohibition of appeals to civil court.

Now the manufacturers, as a body, favor the adoption of the Victorian Wages Board. Whatever the reason may be, there is a striking difference in the wages paid in Sydney and Melbourne. The latter city is in Victoria, and hence industrial disputes are settled by means of wages board, and wages are, as a rule, quite a bit lower than in Sydney. Neither is the social unrest as marked. All this makes good arguments in favor of Wages Board. Workmen object to them as strongly as manufacturers endorse them. Their contention is that where an equal number of employees and employers meet, the latter must dominate, as they clearly have it in their power to discriminate against any delegate who makes a determined stand for his fellows.

On the face of it a wages board seems the much more practical method of the two. A separate board being formed at each dispute, and its members being taken right from the trade in question, these are fully acquainted with all points at issue. The Arbitration court on the other hand, being practically ignorant of the details of the trade in dispute, must first of all be informed of these at the expense of much time and labor, and then it is not master of the details as those directly concerned in the trade, and apt to make misstep which will be the fruitful cause of further contention. But its advantages lie in a different direction. Deciding every dispute it is those in a position to

judge each in its relation to the whole industrial sphere. Whereas, a wages board concerns itself merely with the relations of employers and employees in the trade in dispute, the Arbitration court, in a broad and statesmanlike manner, reviews the relation between employer and employee in a given trade, the relation between one trade and the others, and that in

# X-RAYS--By John M. Work

[Written for the HERALD.]  
BLESSED are they who hustle for Socialism, for they shall capture the earth.

Some of our clerical brethren say that the object of the earth is to prepare men for heaven. As a means of preparing men for heaven, the earth is not now a howling success. In fact, it is at present a great deal better adapted to prepare men for hell. Our clerical brethren had better jump into the Socialist movement and help to make a decent environment on earth.

Anyone who sees an old tumble-down shanty, guiltless of every convenience, can tell at once that it is occupied by a workman.

No need to exhibit the inmates. No need of making an affidavit to it.

Nobody ever heard of a hovel being occupied by anybody but a workman and his family. Hence, it would be nonsense to go out of one's way to prove it.

Why is it that all the inferior dwelling places are occupied by workmen?

Because the workmen, by their votes, permit the capitalists to own the industries and to compel the workers to yield up to them the lion's share of their earnings in return for an opportunity to earn a bare living.

And the only way in which the workmen can release themselves from that situation is by voting for Socialism.

They say the Socialists indulge in abuse of successful men.

The truth is that we Socialists never yet abused a successful man.

We try not to abuse anyone at all. Frequently, when we are charged with abusing someone, we are merely using him as an illustration, instead of abusing him. Whenever we do make the mistake of abusing anyone, we abuse the miserable failures.

And who are the miserable failures?

They are the men who have wasted their lives getting rich.

No, we Socialists do not abuse the successful men. When we abuse anybody, we abuse the wretched failures.

But, we do not mean to abuse anyone at all.

No one knows quite so well as we do that the failures who spend their lives getting rich are creatures of their environment. It is not a square deal to blame them for their own undesirable qualities or for the effects of the capitalist system.

We fight the system, not the men.

The thing which strikes terror and dismay to the hearts of the capitalists is the fact that the Socialist movement keeps marching steadily, constantly and persistently onward.

To them, this is a new and inexplicable phenomenon.

They have been accustomed to killing off radical political movements by shrewd political maneuvers. They confidently expected to lay the Socialist movement in its grave in the same manner. But, continuous events have rudely awakened them to the fact that the Socialist movement is a law unto itself.

The Socialist movement does not respond to the old tactics. Capitalist weapons, hurled against it, rebound with their points turned.

The Socialist movement is not a loose organization of half-baked reformers.

(Continued to page 4.)

# BLOOD SPOTS--By Clyde J. Wright.

[Written for the HERALD.]  
FORTUNES, primarily, are not material things. They are monuments of "Blood."

worshipped, alike, by both the rich who steal them and the poor who build them.

"Fortunes" are the materializations of your own and of your brothers and your sisters souls and bodies.

This is the pedestal upon which the capitalists sit, "Despots in Blood."

Work-days are not measured by allowing the necessary rest time for a toiler. Work-days are the full limit of endurance.

The capitalists, "pooh-pooh" at the idea that a common working man should desire time for recreation, culture, music, art, literature, education, science or philosophy.

After all, the capitalists, unconsciously "pooh-pooh" the very same system which made them capitalists; for when they "pooh-pooh" they are really thinking: How absurd for a working man to think of indulging such accomplishments while we continue to be governed by the present system of exploitation.

Let us trace out a few "Blood Spots" upon a modern capitalist's fortune, gotten through the ordinary course of industry:

First Spot: Child born of a tired mother who is both overworked and over-worried. Child starts in life thwarted.

Second Spot: Poisoned foods, to enhance profits.

Third Spot: Child nursed on a milkless breast.

Fourth Spot: A cold and cheerless flat in a tenement.

Fifth Spot: Immorality at the age of seven, because the capitalist system is a sink of pollution which breeds vice as a business, and its ramifications are to picket even infants.

Sixth Spot: The factory at eight years, when the slavery of capitalism takes on definite shape.

Seventh Spot: Craving amusements, he goes to cheap and vulgar concerts, which destroy him

morally; he drinks cheap whisky which destroys him physically.

Eight Spot: He marries and commits the crime of bringing children into the clutches of the system to be murdered like himself.

Ninth Spot: Being unable to care for them all, his daughters are out in the "Red Light" districts.

Tenth Spot: At 45 he is discharged; becomes one of the army of the unemployed, then a hobo, then an inmate, then a thief, then a burglar, then a highwayman, then a jailbird, then a murderer, then at the age of 55 he dies or is hung and his body sold for dissection. Under the same treatment, at least, given a horse, he might have lived to be 80.

Capitalism, therefore, murdered all his higher propensities, his better qualities, his morals, his talents, his usefulness and happiness, as well as killed him 25 years before his time to die.

Can you detect the "Blood Spots" of the guilty Cain upon the dollars of the capitalists?

They mockingly ask, "Am I my brothers' keeper?"

Well, comrade, if they are, they are not working at it.

It is surely time for you, Mr. Workingman, to see the point and introduce a system for "keeping" yourselves instead of "keeping" the capitalists.

The only way to do this is to get into the Socialist organization.

Illinois.

# STOCKHOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING.

To the stockholders of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company: You are hereby notified of the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co., to be held at the office of the company, 344-346 Sixth street, in the city and county of Milwaukee, state of Wisconsin, on Thursday, January 21, 1909, at 8 p.m., to increase the capital stock, to purchase the personal and all other property and assets of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co., to elect a board of directors and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. For the purpose of such meeting the stock transfer books will be closed Jan. 25, 1909, at 6 o'clock p.m., and remain closed until Jan. 22, 1909, at 8 o'clock a.m.

A large attendance is necessary to insure a quorum, and as our stockholders are widely scattered all over the country, it is urged that all stockholders attend, either in person or by proxy. If you cannot attend this meeting personally, kindly assist the nomination of the proxies and prevent delay in calling the meeting to order promptly at time specified, by having proxy, properly filled out, with the secretary at the office of the company not later than 3 o'clock p.m., Jan. 21, 1909.

H. W. HISTORIUS, Sec'y.  
Dated, Milwaukee, Jan. 21, 1909

# FORM OF PROXY.

Be it known that I (Name of shareholder) of \_\_\_\_\_ County, State of \_\_\_\_\_, have constituted and appointed, and do hereby constitute and appoint (Give name and postoffice address in full) \_\_\_\_\_ of Milwaukee County, State of Wisconsin, to be my true and lawful substitute and proxy, for me, and in my name and stead, to vote at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company, to be held Jan. 21, 1909, or any and all adjourned meetings thereof, as fully as I could if I were personally present.

Witness my hand and seal this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 1909.

(Shareholder sign here.)  
Signed in presence of \_\_\_\_\_ (Witness sign here.)  
Number of shares, \_\_\_\_\_

Elkton, Maryland.  
For Socialist literature address: L. Juster, P. O. B. 137, Elkton, Md.

Single copies 5c; 25 copies \$1.00; 50 copies \$1.75; 100 copies \$2.75.

Social-Democratic Publishing Company, 344-346 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Wesley Van Nette, M. D., of Clyde, O., writes: "The author of the pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism?' What Is Capitalism?" has the happy faculty of telling the truth in a way that even a child can understand, and with such convincing power that its strongest opponents cannot contravert. This is the strongest argument for Socialism I have ever read. I shall see to it that every clergyman of my city shall have a copy, also as many of the religious people as I can afford to supply."

Col. Albert E. Jacob, lawyer, of Tacoma, Wash., writes: "I have never seen Socialist doctrines set forth more tersely, clearly and forcibly than you have stated them in your pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?'"

Wesley Van Nette, M. D., of Clyde, O., writes: "The author of the pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism?' What Is Capitalism?" has the happy faculty of telling the truth in a way that even a child can understand, and with such convincing power that its strongest opponents cannot contravert. This is the strongest argument for Socialism I have ever read. I shall see to it that every clergyman of my city shall have a copy, also as many of the religious people as I can afford to supply."

Single copies 5c; 25 copies \$1.00; 50 copies \$1.75; 100 copies \$2.75.

Social-Democratic Publishing Company, 344-346 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Wesley Van Nette, M. D., of Clyde, O., writes: "The author of the pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism?' What Is Capitalism?" has the happy faculty of telling the truth in a way that even a child can understand, and with such convincing power that its strongest opponents cannot contravert. This is the strongest argument for Socialism I have ever read. I shall see to it that every clergyman of my city shall have a copy, also as many of the religious people as I can afford to supply."

Col. Albert E. Jacob, lawyer, of Tacoma, Wash., writes: "I have never seen Socialist doctrines set forth more tersely, clearly and forcibly than you have stated them in your pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?'"

Wesley Van Nette, M. D., of Clyde, O., writes: "The author of the pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism?' What Is Capitalism?" has the happy faculty of telling the truth in a way that even a child can understand, and with such convincing power that its strongest opponents cannot contravert. This is the strongest argument for Socialism I have ever read. I shall see to it that every clergyman of my city shall have a copy, also as many of the religious people as I can afford to supply."

Single copies 5c; 25 copies \$1.00; 50 copies \$1.75; 100 copies \$2.75.

Social-Democratic Publishing Company, 344-346 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Wesley Van Nette, M. D., of Clyde, O., writes: "The author of the pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism?' What Is Capitalism?" has the happy faculty of telling the truth in a way that even a child can understand, and with such convincing power that its strongest opponents cannot contravert. This is the strongest argument for Socialism I have ever read. I shall see to it that every clergyman of my city shall have a copy, also as many of the religious people as I can afford to supply."

Col. Albert E. Jacob, lawyer, of Tacoma, Wash., writes: "I have never seen Socialist doctrines set forth more tersely, clearly and forcibly than you have stated them in your pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?'"

Wesley Van Nette, M. D., of Clyde, O., writes: "The author of the pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism?' What Is Capitalism?" has the happy faculty of telling the truth in a way that even a child can understand, and with such convincing power that its strongest opponents cannot contravert. This is the strongest argument for Socialism I have ever read. I shall see to it that every clergyman of my city shall have a copy, also as many of the religious people as I can afford to supply."

Single copies 5c; 25 copies \$1.00; 50 copies \$1.75; 100 copies \$2.75.

Social-Democratic Publishing Company, 344-346 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Wesley Van Nette, M. D., of Clyde, O., writes: "The author of the pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism?' What Is Capitalism?" has the happy faculty of telling the truth in a way that even a child can understand, and with such convincing power that its strongest opponents cannot contravert. This is the strongest argument for Socialism I have ever read. I shall see to it that every clergyman of my city shall have a copy, also as many of the religious people as I can afford to supply."

Col. Albert E. Jacob, lawyer, of Tacoma, Wash., writes: "I have never seen Socialist doctrines set forth more tersely, clearly and forcibly than you have stated them in your pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?'"

Wesley Van Nette, M. D., of Clyde, O., writes: "The author of the pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism?' What Is Capitalism?" has the happy faculty of telling the truth in a way that even a child can understand, and with such convincing power that its strongest opponents cannot contravert. This is the strongest argument for Socialism I have ever read. I shall see to it that every clergyman of my city shall have a copy, also as many of the religious people as I can afford to supply."

Single copies 5c; 25 copies \$1.00; 50 copies \$1.75; 100 copies \$2.75.

Social-Democratic Publishing Company, 344-346 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Wesley Van Nette, M. D., of Clyde, O., writes: "The author of the pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism?' What Is Capitalism?" has the happy faculty of telling the truth in a way that even a child can understand, and with such convincing power that its strongest opponents cannot contravert. This is the strongest argument for Socialism I have ever read. I shall see to it that every clergyman of my city shall have a copy, also as many of the religious people as I can afford to supply."

Col. Albert E. Jacob, lawyer, of Tacoma, Wash., writes: "I have never seen Socialist doctrines set forth more tersely, clearly and forcibly than you have stated them in your pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?'"

Wesley Van Nette, M. D., of Clyde, O., writes: "The author of the pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism?' What Is Capitalism?" has the happy faculty of telling the truth in a way that even a child can understand, and with such convincing power that its strongest opponents cannot contravert. This is the strongest argument for Socialism I have ever read. I shall see to it that every clergyman of my city shall have a copy, also as many of the religious people as I can afford to supply."

Single copies 5c; 25 copies \$1.00; 50 copies \$1.75; 100 copies \$2.75.

Social-Democratic Publishing Company, 344-346 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Wesley Van Nette, M. D., of Clyde, O., writes: "The author of the pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism?' What Is Capitalism?" has the happy faculty of telling the truth in a way that even a child can understand, and with such convincing power that its strongest opponents cannot contravert. This is the strongest argument for Socialism I have ever read. I shall see to it that every clergyman of my city shall have a copy, also as many of the religious people as I can afford to supply."

Col. Albert E. Jacob, lawyer, of Tacoma, Wash., writes: "I have never seen Socialist doctrines set forth more tersely, clearly and forcibly than you have stated them in your pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?'"

Wesley Van Nette, M. D., of Clyde, O., writes: "The author of the pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism?' What Is Capitalism?" has the happy faculty of telling the truth in a way that even a child can understand, and with such convincing power that its strongest opponents cannot contravert. This is the strongest argument for Socialism I have ever read. I shall see to it that every clergyman of my city shall have a copy, also as many of the religious people as I can afford to supply."

Single copies 5c; 25 copies \$1.00; 50 copies \$1.75; 100 copies \$2.75.

Social-Democratic Publishing Company, 344-346 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

## TEETH EXTRACTED

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN OR BAKEN

NEW TEETH--the best and finest made in the world. \$8.00 up. Guaranteed to Fit, or Money Refunded. Standard Crowns and Bridge Teeth. \$5.00 up.

FINE FILLINGS A LEADING SPECIALTY

We guarantee complete satisfaction. Give honest, intelligent advice free, and deceive nobody.

## DR. YOUNG

414-416 Germania Bldg., Milwaukee

HOURS--8:30 to 9:00; Sundays, 9 to 12. Phone Grand 1304.

COMRADES, YOUR PATRONAGE IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED

## WHERE THE SOCIALIST FALLS DOWN

The critics of Socialism say it is visionary and impractical, that it is destructive and has no program. That's where they say the Socialist falls down. But no Socialist needs to fall down if he has a copy of

## The Constructive Program of Socialism

By CARL D. THOMPSON

It shows the wonderful achievements of Socialists in Europe and America. It shows how the 700 Socialists in European parliaments are transforming the phase of political history. It shows what the Socialists in the state legislatures of Wisconsin and in the municipal councils of the state are actually achieving.

It gives in precise detail the constructive program of Socialism.

IT IS THE BIGGEST SELLER WE HAVE EVER HAD.

A book to be carefully read, studied and circulated.

PRICES

Single Copy.....\$ .15  
25 Copies.....\$ 3.75  
50 Copies.....\$ 7.50  
100 Copies.....\$ 15.00

Social-Democratic Publishing Co., 344-346 SIXTH STREET MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN

## Books You Need

KARL MARX--By Wilhelm Liebknecht. A touching account of the life and heroism of Marx by the veteran Liebknecht, who shared his privation with him in the days when Socialism was more than unpopular and its foremost advocates were in exile. Cloth, 50c.

THE EVOLUTION OF PROPERTY--By Paul Lafargue. Lafargue is a son-in-law of Karl Marx and has written quite a number of books, of which this is the most serviceable. Cloth, 174 pages, price \$1.

Social-Democratic Herald, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee

## THE PRINCIPLES WE ADVOCATE

Human life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only when these are assured are freedom, culture and higher human development possible. To produce food, clothing and shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land by itself does not satisfy human needs. Human labor gets raw materials and food out of the soil by creating machinery and using it upon the land. Whoever has control of land and machinery has control of human labor, and with it of human life and liberty.

Today the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are owned by a rapidly decreasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and easily handled by one man, it does not make its owners so powerful that they can dominate the sources of life of others. But when machinery becomes more and more complex and expensive, and requires for its effective operation the organized effort of many workers, its influence reaches over wider and wider circles of life. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class.

The masses in Subjection.

In proportion as the number of such machine owners compared to all other classes decreases, their power in the nation and in the world increases. They bring ever larger masses of working people under their control, reducing them to the point where muscle and brain are their only productive property. Millions of formerly self-employed workers thus become the 'helpless wage slaves of the industrial masters.

The more the economic power of the ruling class grows, the less useful does it become in the life of the nation. The overwhelming bulk of the useful work of the nation falls upon the shoulders of the classes that either have no other productive property but their manual and mental labor power--the wage workers--or that have but little land and little effective machinery outside of their labor power--the small traders and small farmers. The ruling minority is steadily becoming useless and parasitic.

A bitter struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged between the exploiting property classes on the one hand and the exploited, propertyless class on the other. In this struggle the wage working class cannot expect adequate relief from any reform of the present order or from the dominant class of workers.

The wage workers are therefore the most determined and irreconcilable antagonists of the ruling class. They are also the class which suffers most from the curse of class rule. The fact that a small number of capitalists is permitted to use all the country's resources and social tools for their individual profit, and to make the production of the necessities of our lives the object of their competitive private enterprises and speculations, is at the bottom of all the social evils of our time.

Modern Industry Planless.

In spite of the organization of trusts, pools and combinations, the capitalists are powerless to regulate production for social ends. Industries are largely conducted in a planless manner. Through periods of feverish activity the strength and health of the workers are mercilessly undermined, and during periods of enforced idleness the workers are frequently reduced to starvation.

The climax of this chaotic system of production are the regularly recurring industrial depressions and crises which paralyze the nation every fifteen or twenty years.

In its mad and reckless race for profits the capitalist class is bound to exploit the workers to the very limit of their endurance and to sacrifice their physical, moral and mental welfare to its own insatiable greed. Capitalism keeps the masses of workingmen in poverty, destitution, physical exhaustion and ignorance. It drags their wives from their homes to the mill and factory. It snatches their children from the playgrounds and schools and grinds their slender bodies and unformed minds into cold dollars. It wantonly disfigures, maims and kills hundreds of thousands of workingmen annually in mines, on railroads and in factories. It drives millions of workers into the ranks of the unemployed and forces large numbers of them into beggary, vagrancy and all forms of crime and vice.

Public Intelligence Corrupted.

To maintain their rule over their fellow men, the capitalists must keep in their pay all organs of the public powers, public mind and public conscience. They control the dominating parties and, through them, the elected public officials. They select our executives, bribe our legislatures and corrupt our courts of justice. They own and censor the press. They sway our educational institutions. They own the nation politically and intellectually just as they own it industrially.

The struggle between wage workers and capitalists grows ever fiercer, and has become the only vital issue before the American people. The wage-working class, therefore, has the most vital and

## German Readers

Should Read the Foremost Constructive SOCIALIST Weekly in this Country--

## Die Wahrheit

EDITED BY VICTOR L. BENNER

You can have it for the reduced price of \$1.50 A YEAR. Order at once. Address

344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

## Pabst Blue Ribbon

has highest food value because made from Pabst eight-day malt. This, together with many exclusive features of the Pabst brewing process, gives it that rich, mellow flavor found in no other beer.

Pabst Blue Ribbon Beer is always pure and clean, the most healthful beer and the best to drink. It is the beer for your family to drink, the beer to keep on hand in your home.

## Socialism Made Plain

(BY ALLEN L. BENSON)

Will Show You the Way to Change These Conditions.

Price 15c, 25 Copies for \$2.75, 50 for \$5.00. At This Office.

## SAY!

NOW IS THE TIME--NOW, during these hard and uncertain times--to make appeal to your friends, and the voters in general, and to show them that the incentive capitalism places before them is a base one. It only teaches one to get something for nothing--simply a desire to "get there."

## Incentive Under Capitalism

is a pamphlet showing in a clear and practical way, what a farcical thing it is to speak of "pure incentive" under capitalism. It will enable you to present these facts to others with telling effect, and thus it will not only be instructive to you, but will place you in a position to enlighten others who are still in the dark. The people are open to conviction, desirous of getting at the facts if presented in a proper way. Let them have the truth! You cannot afford to be without this little booklet.

Prices Only 5c--25 for \$1.00 At This Office--344 Sixth Street



# Social-Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE  
MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY  
344 Sixth Street Milwaukee, Wis.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: F. H. Thomas, Victor L. Berger, Ed. Ziegler, C. P. Dietz, Fred Bruckhaus, Sr., Wm. A. Arnold, J. W. H. Bistortius, Frank Hauser, F. W. Rehfeld.  
Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee The Herald is Not Responsible for the Views of Its Contributors.  
Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, August 20, 1901.

FREDERIC HEATH, Editor VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate

A vote down the Tyler, Tex., amendment. There's no head nor tail to it.

The earthquake situation in Italy presents in some of its aspects a true, if accentuated picture of our capitalist civilization, crowding into a few days the things that happen right along, although in a more diffused form. First there was the robbing of the dead and the looting of treasure by men rendered reckless by the opportunity to secure at whatever cost the riches that would make life livable and which is not afforded as a reward for honest labor under prevailing conditions. The same thing goes on every day the world over, men risking their lives and their souls under the inspiration of necessity. And the struggles of the famished for food, where chanced upon, or where an attempt at orderly giving out was made—that too, was typical. The people fought with each other for the morsels, were ready to kill almost in the mad scramble. They were criminal to do it, you say; and of course you are right, but given the same conditions over again at any time and with any people, and you will have the same results. The conduct of the people was simply produced by the situation. Just so in society at large the crimes of the people are the results of conditions, and you will have the same results so long as the conditions remain. This is the view the Socialist takes of crime. Efforts must be constantly made to repress criminality, but it is much better, and much more humane to seek to abolish the causes.

The Rev. Kutter book has now been put out in the long looked for English translation, and while we have not been permitted as yet to read it carefully through, we know enough of it and its style to know that it is a grand and powerful book, and are not surprised that it is getting great notices of appreciation.

## Don't Be a Socialist

unless you know WHY you are one. The cause of Socialism has been tremendously injured and retarded by the ignorance of those who talk and write about it without a proper understanding of its principles. The foolish notion of "dividing up" and the story of the "Irishman's two pigs" come from this source. The capitalist writers and the speakers deliberately misrepresent our principles, but if every comrade thoroughly understands Socialism it will hasten the coming of liberty for all.

### "The Library of Original Sources"

(In the Original Documents—Translated)  
sweeps away the bigotry and superstition that has accumulated around Religion, Government, Law, Social Science, etc.—brings to light the naked truth and shows why Socialism is coming. The "Documents" cover as well the entire field of thought.

#### Prominent Socialists Say:

- Appeal to Reason—Active Local of the Socialist Party could not make a better investment than a set of these books.
- A. M. Simons—Will be read in novels are forgotten; easy to read, enthusiastic over, difficult to find fault with.
- Victor L. Berger—Of greatest value to Socialist students; a treasure mine of information.
- Ernest Untermyer (Lecturer Scientific Socialism)—Your kindness is most appreciated, and I enclose a check. The documents will be my most valued companions this winter.
- Tom Clifford (Lecturer)—That which I have long desired for years and that which, I must confess, I despised for ever enjoying "The Library of Original Sources" is a service to civilization.
- A. B. Livingston (Sec. Local, Hackensack, N. J.)—I enclose a check for the greatest addition I ever made to my library.
- Walter Lohrman (Sec. Longshoremen's Union, Seattle, Wash.)—A boon to the working class, who have neither time nor money to secure a university education.
- Arthur Morrow Lewis (Lecturer Scientific Socialism)—I regard it as the most valuable part of my library.
- Benjamin B. Brown—It stands like a pyramid in a desert.

#### Not for "Scholars" but for Thinkers

—the tellers, the "producers" who are beginning to be distributed and to THINK FOR THEMSELVES.

#### MAIL THIS TODAY

University Research Extension, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Gentlemen:—Please send review articles by Simons and Berger and tell me how I can get the 10 volumes and a 3-year membership on a co-operative basis. No subscription involved by this request.

Name.....  
Address.....

## WALTER THOMAS MILLS, A.M.

Author of "The Struggle for Existence," is Again on the Lecture Platform and

### MAY BE ENGAGED FOR LECTURES

Either in Single Addresses or in Special Courses

For Characteristic Appointments, Address DR. W. L. DAVIDSON, 1711 Lamont Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. All Others Should Address

THE MILLS LECTURES, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

# The People Act With Moderation

The acts of the people with the machinery of direct legislation will compare very favorably with the activities of legislatures, as is shown by the following list of measures adopted during the last three elections by the people of Oregon: On June 3, 1902, the initiative and referendum were added to the constitution of the state of Oregon, by a favorable vote of 52,024 for and 5,668 in opposition. The total vote for officers at the same election was 92,920. Thus a trifling over 72 per cent of the total vote was cast on the amendment.

Two years later, 1904, two laws were submitted under the provisions of the new amendment. One was for the direct nominations of officers by the people, and it was adopted by a vote of 56,205 to 16,354. The other law was for local option in opposition to the liquor interest. The temperance people were successful by a vote of 43,316 to 40,198. The total vote was 99,315, giving slightly over 84 per cent as the vote on the temperance measure.

In 1906 eleven laws were submitted to the people. The vote on equal suffrage was over 84 per cent of the total, and the measure was lost by 36,902 to 47,075. This proposal carried in 10 counties, and lost in 23. The liquor interest attempted to reverse the temperance vote of 1904, but suffered a more emphatic defeat in a vote of 35,297 to 45,444. A third proposal was to sell an old road to the state (under the popular cry of public ownership), but an adverse vote of 44,527 to 31,525 defeated this scheme.

An appropriation by the legislature was held up by referendum petition, but the people sustained the legislature by a vote of 41,018 to 26,758. An amendment of the constitution to enlarge the scope of the initiative and referendum was adopted by 47,661 to 18,720. This carried in every county, as did the six following measures:

- A constitutional amendment giving cities and towns power to enact and amend their charters, subject to the state constitution, adopted by a vote of 52,670 to 10,872.
- A constitutional amendment for the initiative and referendum on local, special and municipal laws, by a vote of 47,678 to 16,735.
- A constitutional amendment allowing the state printing and binding to be regulated by law by 63,749 to 9,571.
- A law prohibiting free passes and discrimination by railroad companies and other public service corporations, by 57,287 to 16,770.
- An act reeling sleeping car, refrigerator car, and oil companies to pay an annual license upon gross earnings, by 69,625 to 6,441.
- An act requiring express, telegraph and telephone companies to pay an annual license upon gross earnings, by 70,872 to 6,300.

On June 1, 1908, nineteen proposals were submitted, in Oregon. Four of these were referred to the people by the legislature; four were ordered by referendum petition, and eleven by initiative petition. Of the whole, seven were defeated and twelve adopted.

The total vote cast at this election was 116,614. The largest vote cast on any of the nineteen proposals was 95,582; the smallest 70,720.

The four matters referred by the legislature to the people were: An amendment allowing state institutions to be erected elsewhere than at the seat of government adopted by 41,075 to 40,868.

An amendment changing time of holding election from first Monday in June to first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, adopted by 65,728 to 18,590.

An amendment allowing increased

# Social-Democratic Herald...Business Dep't

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., TO  
MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY  
Telephone Grand 2394. Private Telephone 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
H. W. BISTORTIUS, Business Mgr.

Office Hours:—8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Sundays 9 A. M. to 12 Noon.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

National Edition, 4 pages—One year, 50 cents; six months, 35 cents. No paper sent to anyone unless paid in advance.

Wisconsin Edition (including Milwaukee) 3 pages—One year, \$1.00; six months, 50 cents.

If, without having subscribed, you receive it, then it has been subscribed and paid for by a friend. Foreign subscriptions, 4 pages, \$1.00, 8 pages, \$1.50.

## BUNDLE RATES.

NATIONAL EDITION—4 Pages.  
100 copies or more, per hundred ..... \$ .75  
1000 copies or more, per thousand ..... 5.00

## WISCONSIN EDITION—3 Pages.

100 copies or more, per hundred ..... 1.00  
1000 copies or more, per thousand ..... 7.50  
1000 copies or more, per thousand (in Milwaukee, only if called for) .. 6.00

## WEEKLY BUNDLES.

Five copies, 3 months, to one address ..... \$ .50  
Ten copies, 3 months, to one address ..... .75  
Five copies, one year, to one address ..... 1.75  
Ten copies, one year, to one address ..... 3.00

ADVERTISING RATES furnished on application. We reserve the right to terminate any advertising contract without notice.

Receipts for remittances on subscriptions received from outside the city of Milwaukee are acknowledged by the NUMBER ON THE WRAPPER. To these separate receipts are never sent.

# BUILDERS' COLUMN

By TEDDY

Geek whiz! That was certainly great. A splendid rally, to be sure. There is no use talking, it was a grand touch-down after all. Were it in the athletic world, the champions of Harvard would be proud of it. And now for the second half.

How would you, as a worker for the HERALD, like to hear and read a proclamation of praise like the above, and then feel and know that it was meant for you? Wouldn't that make you feel that life was worth the living?

Well, you can hear and see these reports if you only want to. But—did you notice the sudden stop of the trend of my thoughts? Even though the past week was better than the week previous, it was certainly nothing to howl about. There are always a few good hustlers, but not enough to offset the lingering ones.

Let's do better, fellow workers. Wouldn't it be a remarkable phenomenon were I to report: Five hundred subs received this week, and all yearlings? If it so happened, I might be laid out for almost a week, due to the shock such a surprise would give me. Our aim, comrades, for the ensuing year, is to double our whole circulation.

How can it be done? Try your hardest in your way this week, and see what results you can bring forth. See if your way won't beat mine, I am going to wait another week, and if at the end of that week I receive no better results through your way of increasing the circulation I will give you mine.

Comrade Greene, N. H., is with us once more. He's bound to be recorded every week. Four times this week.

Comrade Beardsley is at the follow up system also. He sends in six trial subs and says he expects to get yearly renewals from each after their expiration. As he's the man with the big batch of sub cards gotten last week, we have confidence in all he says.

Comrade Sherman, D. C., renews one of his own subs, sends in a couple more, I guess he read my "Call 'em down," last week. How about it, comrade.

There ought to be more of this Baker family. Wm. S. Baker, Mont., gives us his sub and also orders a string of books. They are all good books, too.

How's this for a winner? A bundle of 25 HERALDS per week, a yearly sub to Me Keesport, and a batch of six-months cards. All from Comrade Asdale of Pittsburg.

Parsons is also here with subs from New York.

Harmon of Wheeling is hard on the heels of West Virginia. Don't rest too long between times, comrade.

You have all heard of Comrade Cleary of Schenectady, have you not? Well, if not, I will have to tell you that he's the man who always fills his sheet of paper with subs before he sends it in. It's an 8x10 sheet at that.

That's the system, Comrade Eberhard, Appleton. Chance them for ten weeks, then land them for a year.

Wish they would all say the same as this. From W. L. Reynolds, Oklahoma: "Renew HERALD for two years, as I cannot get along without it, and I always miss a few numbers every time my subscription expires." In this way he won't miss any for two years. Great, Comrade Reynolds.

Look at this from Mrs. Elwin. A woman at that. All from causes people to investigate it, and when they investigate it they make the discovery that it is the truth.

To attack Socialism, therefore, is merely the means of propagating it.

This aggravating fact leaves the capitalists stranded. They do not know which way to turn. They will be condemned if they do and also if they don't. Small wonder that they are scratching their heads in vexatious perplexity.

It is beginning to dawn upon them that Socialism is inevitable. Iowa.

The HERALD, ten weeks, ten cents, to new subscribers.

## Pocket Library of Socialism

Sixty Booklets Explaining the Principles of International Marxian Socialism.

1. Woman and the Social Problem, Mrs. Simons.
2. The Evolution of the Class Struggle, Morris.
3. The Socialist Party of America, Platform, etc.
4. The Principles of Socialism, Weyburn.
5. The Philosophy of Socialism, Simons.
6. An Appeal to the Young, Kropotkin.
7. The Kingdom of God and Socialism, Webster.
8. The Social Question, Lusk.
9. From Revolution to Revolution, Morris.
10. Industrial Unionism, Treanor.
11. Socialism, Charles E. Cline.
12. Civic Duty, Dr. C. B. Reed.
13. Our Bourgeois Literature, Upon Socialism.
14. The Social Problem, Weyburn.
15. The Economic Foundation of Socialism, Weyburn.
16. Social Work, Upon Socialism, Treanor.
17. A Socialist View of Mr. Rockefeller, Morris.
18. Marx on Capitalism, translated by La Motte.
19. A Socialist View of Socialism, Morris.
20. Where We Stand, John Brown.
21. History and Economics, Charles E. Cline.
22. Industry and Democracy, Dunning.
23. Socialism and Liberty, Hyndman.
24. Economic Evolution, Paul L. Smith.
25. From Revolution to Revolution, Morris.
26. Socialism and the Future, Dunning.
27. Socialism and the Future, Dunning.
28. Socialism and the Future, Dunning.
29. Socialism and the Future, Dunning.
30. Socialism and the Future, Dunning.

PRICE FIVE CENTS EACH. The 60 booklets form a strong box for \$1.00.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY  
344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

## AN APPRECIATION.

Before the annual meeting of the National Municipal league, held recently in Pittsburg, John A. Butler of Milwaukee, in a paper dealing with the civic movement in Milwaukee and with municipal reforms here, took occasion to praise some of the work done by the Social-Democratic party. The gist of his remarks have been published in these columns.

Before the American Civic Association, which met at Pittsburg at the same time, and which held some joint meetings with the National Municipal league, there was read a paper by Henry C. Campbell, president of the Milwaukee Charter convention, and one of the organizers of the Federation of Civic Societies in the city, on the subject of extending the Public School's Scope and Usefulness, in which, among other things, he said: "Milwaukee furnishes a striking example of what can be accomplished in the direction of inculcating higher ideals into the minds of the masses. The Social-Democratic party of the city is strong and active. Its membership represents a third of the vote cast at the last city election. Most of its members are workmen, many of them brewery employees. Some years ago many of these men were accustomed to being marched to the polls in a body by their foremen, who told them just how to vote. The foreman would receive from twenty-five to fifty cents each for these votes. Now all this is radically changed. The men have ideals of civic duty and they live up to them. They have trained to better citizenship. They vote as their conscience dictates. They vote a straight party ticket, to be sure, but they believe in the principles of that party. They can give reasons for the faith that is in them. The

process of educating them has been going on unceasingly, not during campaigns alone. The result is a compact, powerful and intelligent organization. It is today the strongest ethical force in the political life of Milwaukee."

"The success of its teachings means a revolution, a peaceful revolution, to be sure, but one far-reaching in its consequences. And yet, in the fight against predatory wealth, the Social-Democratic party presents itself as the most effective and aggressive organization in existence. It is not its numerical strength so much as its cohesive political factor. It is likely to grow with startling rapidity if the people, once the peril that exists from the efforts of the wealthy few to manipulate government in their own selfish interest becomes clear to them, see in this organized radicalism the only hope of saving the day."

"Between the forces of evil, small but wielding great power, and the forces of radicalism, compact and formidable, stand the great body of American citizens, who believe in conserving principles and policies that are good and sound, and at the same time believe in adopting the progressive measures which the changing economic and political conditions make necessary from time to time. But while the MONEY POWER has a well drilled army, and radicalism has a well drilled army, this great mass of citizens is without discipline. It is an unwieldy, unorganized throng, capable of doing anything if aroused and prepared, but at present divided among a number of political parties and even among factions of some of these parties. The MONEY POWER is taking full advantage of this opportunity."

## Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum

Correspondents are urged to write as briefly as possible and on one side of the paper only.

### As to Personal Schemers.

The following is the text of a reply given by the N. Y. Volkszeitung to a letter from W. Gaylord of Wilkes, which contains some sound reflections on the integrity of the Socialist movement and a timely warning to schemers who would use the movement for personal gains:

"We have your letter of Dec. 4, in which you propose that we send a competent man to Bishop Creek to investigate the mine of the Bishop Creek Gold Mining company and to make a report on it, which report should be published in our paper."

"We respectfully decline the proposal. The New Yorker Volkszeitung is not primarily interested in the merits of your mine. What our correspondent objected to chiefly, was the fact that your magazine is used by you for the propaganda of Socialism and at the same time for the promotion of gold mining stock speculation. This blending of two entirely inconsistent objects he criticized as a dangerous innovation in the Socialist movement, and we cannot but agree with him because we considered it an entirely legitimate criticism. Our board substantially endorsed the views of our correspondent."

"You started your magazine as an organ for the propaganda of Socialism and have built up a large circulation through the efforts of Socialists all over the country, who voluntarily co-operated with you in order to make your magazine an effective weapon for our cause."

"When you used the power thus placed in your hands by your comrades in the movement for the promotion of your private pecuniary interests, you abused the confidence of these comrades, and you involved in a large extent the progress of the Socialist movement in the success or failure of your private business."

## PARTY NEWS.

Party members should vote against the first amendment to the national party constitution. It should never have gone to referendum in the first place.

The national committee of the United Leftish Social-Democrats of America reports that a recent referendum of said organizations resulted in a decision to join the Socialist party as a national organization. They number over eight hundred members and have been publishing a weekly paper, *Strandbecks*, at 21 Union avenue, Jamaica Plains, Mass. Beginning with this month the publication will be issued bi-weekly. They now have sixteen locals which by the above action will become directly affiliated with the party organization in their respective localities. The locals are distributed as follows: Massachusetts, 2; New York, 1; New Jersey, 2; Pennsylvania, 2; Maryland, 1; Missouri, 1; Illinois, 1; Ohio, 1; Wisconsin, 1; Minnesota, 2; Washington, 1; California, 2.

By its own motion at last session, the national executive committee will meet at headquarters Friday noon, Jan. 22. This will be a special session for the purpose of receiving reports from the several members upon subjects assigned as follows: Organization, Study Courses in Socialism, Literature, The Trade Union Movement, Propaganda Among Farmers, and Campaign Methods and the discussion of the same.

The annual appointment of the national committee for 1909 has been published and transmitted through the usual channels of information. The committee is now composed of fifty-nine members.

By recent Referendum Lora Harris of Sparks, Nev., was re-elected state secretary for the term of 1909; W. J. Bell of Tyler, Tex., was re-elected state secretary and E. R. Neitzen of Hallettsville, was elected a member of the national committee for Texas; Harriet M. Kenefick of Globe, Ariz., has been elected state secretary, and James N. Morrison of Benson, a member of the national committee for Arizona. Gay E. Lockwood, Kalamazoo, Mich., has been re-elected state secretary; J. E. Snyder of Girard, Kas., has been re-elected state secretary and George B. Hibner of Girard, has been elected a member of the national committee for Kansas. A. S. McAllister of Herington, being re-elected to the same position, and Freeman Knowles of Deadwood, S. D. was re-elected as member of the national committee.

From the Book Table. THE MASTERY OF THE MIND, by Henry Frank, 224 pages, with portrait of author, Cloth, price \$1. New York: R. F. Fennell & Co.

Mr. Frank is the author of various works along kindred lines, and is well known as the founder of and lecturer for the Independent Ethical Society in New York. He is also president of the National New Thought Alliance. In this present volume he shows how the mind dominates the entire realm of the body. It covers the entire field of psychology and gives concrete facts instead of generalities.

If you are looking for printing of the better sort—the kind that attracts attention and brings business, you will ask us to give you figures. We strive to please. The Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

"Socialism Made Plain" by Allan L. Benson, is still the standard Socialist manual. You can no longer do without it. It has already run through four editions. This office, 15 cents a copy.



# Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS—318 STATE ST.  
TELEPHONE—GRAND 1742



Meetings on 1st and 3d Wednesdays (8 P.M.), Free  
Gemeinde Hall, Fourth St., Bet. Cedar and State.

## OFFICERS:

Corresponding Secretary—JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St.  
Recording Secretary—FREDERIC HEATH, 34 Sixth St.  
Secretary—EMIL BRIDGE, 108 North 10th St.  
Sergeant-at-Arms—M. WEISER, 1377 Louis Ave.  
Business Agent—FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State St.

EXECUTIVE BOARD—William Griebner, Walter S. Fisher,  
John J. Hendry, William Coleman, Charles E. Jenke, John Rader, Edward Besenberger.

LABEL SECTION—Meetings 2d and 4th Thursday evenings, 318 State St. Sec. Frank J. Victoria, St. Charles Hotel Barber Shop; Chairman, Frank E. Neumann, 144 Eighth St.  
BUILDING TRADES SECTION—Meetings 3d and 4th Thursday evenings, 318 State St.  
Coc. Sec. Fred Heide, 714 State St.; Fin. Sec. Henry Kumpel, 218 State St.; Chairman, R. F. Saenger, 418 Seventeenth St. N. (Chartered by A. F. of L. Building Trades Dept.)

THE UNION LABEL continues to stand for "A Nobler Manhood, a More Beautiful Womanhood and a Happier Childhood." The courts have not yet taken from us the right to use this means to the end—labor's freedom. While we may, let us **USE ITS POWER**

## Union Barber Shops

Always see that this card is displayed in the shop before you get a shave or haircut.

**Al. F. Baganz** HOT AND COLD BATHS  
A Good Line of Fine CIGARS  
1002 Kinnickinnick Ave.—Cor. Lincoln

**FRED. GROSSE** FINE LINE OF UNION CIGARS  
577 E. Water St.  
Shaving Parlor

**J. N. GAUER** SHAVING PARLOR  
405 KINNICKINICK AVENUE  
Opposite South Bay St.

**Kwitcher Kickin** AND COME TO HAMMER'S BARBER SHOP  
141 NORTH AVE.

**H. KUHN'S BARBER SHOP**  
First-Class Work Guaranteed.  
452 REED STREET, Corner Scott

**LANGE & WELLS BARBER SHOP**  
281 Third St.  
Corner State Street  
Under Kurtz Brothers.

**H. C. MUNDT SHAVING PARLOR**  
166 LLOYD ST.  
Fine Line of Union Cigars

**ST. CHARLES HOTEL** Barber Shop and Bath Rooms  
EMIL TRIEB, Proprietor

**A. W. STREHLOW** Plain and Decorative Painting, Paperhanging and Calcimining  
Graining and Hardwood Finishing, Etc., Etc.

1193 Teutonia Avenue  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

**HATS** 907 THIRD STREET

**MIES** UNION TAILOR  
875 Kinnickinnick Ave. 875  
(Near South Bay St.)  
Phone South 2699

**R. JESKE & BRO. THE TINNERS**  
All Orders Prompt Attention  
Galvanized Iron Works  
Fireproof Windows  
710 WALNUT ST., Milwaukee

**KANITZ Popular Orchestra**  
POPULAR MUSIC FURNISHED FOR ALL OCCASIONS.  
PHONE WEST 1607  
2110 Ford & Lee Avenues, Milwaukee, Wis.

**SHOES** UNION MADE  
**E. SAUDER**  
901 Howell Ave.—Near Lincoln

**LAWYER**  
**DANIEL W. HOAN**  
302-304 Wells Bldg.—Phone Main 2185

**OLIPHANT & YOUNG** (Successors to E. O. Johnson & Co.)  
107 Wisconsin St.  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

**J. W. NIEMANN FUNERAL DIRECTOR**  
Telephone South 516  
1072 KINNICKINICK AVENUE

**FRANK KORSCH** 653 GREENFIELD AVENUE  
Saloon and Mixing Hat

**F. TEWS** OYSTERS, CRABS  
710 FIRST AVENUE 373

**KONRAD & BAUMANN** Dealers in MEN'S and LADIES' Union Stamp Shoes  
3215 Lisbon Ave.  
Phone West 561.

All of Our Men's and Boys' Overcoats and Suits Marked Down to the Lowest Notch... TO MAKE THEM MOVE

**SCHUCK & SCHIMINSKY** 1041 Teutonia Avenue—Corner Cedar Street

**THE CO-OPERATIVE** 344-346 SIXTH ST.

**Bear Chicken Deer Duck Goose Hasenpfeffer Rabbit Spanferkel Turkey** TO BE HAD AT

**THE CO-OPERATIVE** 344-346 SIXTH ST.

**THE CO-OPERATIVE** 344-346 SIXTH ST.

Receipts from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 ..... 130.85  
Balance on hand July 1.... 570.92

Total ..... \$ 828.27  
Disbursements ..... 250.00

Bal. on hand Jan. 1, '09 578.27  
Bal. from General Fund 90.08

Total Bal. Jan. 1, '09. \$ 668.35

James Sheehan, Harry Skidmore, Chairm.  
E. B. Hilsteadt, Wm. Hamann, Wm. Kaufmann, Frank J. Weber.

A committee received a certified statement from the bank showing the funds of the Federation on deposit.

A request from Manitowoc to assist in the formation of a building trades council was referred to the organizer and secretary.

A manufacturing concern by Kirsell & Sons of Hartford, Wis., was complained against for its self-methods of securing labor contracts. The affair was ordered to be investigated, and, if possible, to secure legislation in such cases.

Instruction by the A. F. of L. to State Federations and city council of organized labor were discussed at length, and, on motion, received and filed.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' controversy with the Douglas Shoe company and James Duncan, was considered at length, and, on motion, the secretary was instructed to write for additional information.

Delegate Chas. Jeske, to the A. F. of L. convention submitted the following preliminary report:

To the Semi-Annual Session of the Executive Board of the Wisconsin state Federation of Labor.

Gentlemen—As your delegate to the 28th annual convention of the A. F. of L., held at Denver, Col., Nov. 9 to 21, 1908, I submit the following report:

The convention was attended by 308 delegates, representing 181 national and international unions, state and city central bodies and federal labor unions, with a total of 15,203 votes.

The following were then affiliated with the A. F. of L.: 116 international unions, 38 state federations, 606 city central bodies, 583 local trade and federal labor unions. The international unions, consisting of approximately 28,700 local unions of their respective trades callings. The average paid-up membership during the fiscal year was 1,586,885, an increase of 47,915 over last year.

Secretary Morrison reported the following receipts and expenses:

Total receipts from all sources, \$207,055.23; balance on hand Oct. 1, 1907, 127,910.02; total, \$335,565.25. Total disbursements, \$190,937.30; balance on hand, Oct. 1, 1908, \$138,627.80.

In the past the officers of the A. F. of L. have always maintained that politics should not be tolerated nor discussed on the floor of the conventions of the A. F. of L.

To our surprise and satisfaction the A. F. of L. went into politics during the last presidential campaign, and although we do not approve of the political policy of Sam Gompers and his executive council, it is nevertheless a step forward.

In his report, Pres. Sam Gompers says: "The American labor movement is not partisan to a political party; it is partisan to a principle, the principle of equal rights and human freedom."

Your delegate and the Socialist element in the convention held that the political policy pursued by Pres. Sam Gompers and his executive council was absolutely partisan to the Democratic party and not, as is should have been, to the organized workers of this country. It was shown conclusively that neither the Democratic nor the Republican parties have ever done anything for the wage worker.

In the South, where the Democratic party is in control, and in the Republican north, the militia is called out to suppress and force into submission the trades unionists who are on strike.

Mr. Skinner, the fraternal delegate from the British Trade Union Congress, in his address, stated the following: "We are proud of the

fact that taking everything into

consideration, there can be no doubt about the fact that the Wisconsin idea of the labor movement is making headway all over the country. It was evident at the Denver convention that it will be but a matter of time when the economic movement will work in close alliance with the political movement, the Socialist party.

The officers of the A. F. of L. are opposed and prejudiced to the Socialist, yet many delegates not officers nor their appointees, are in favor of a progressive administration of the federation.

The absence of delegates from Socialist strongholds would only retard the progress in this direction. They must work hand in hand for the emancipation of labor; this makes it mandatory to be represented at these conventions.

I hold it is just as important to the Wisconsin State Federation to be represented at the conventions of the A. F. of L. as it is to my own local union to be affiliated with and represented at the state convention.

In my opinion it is also important to send a differ "delegate every year, because the active workers then get an opportunity to become familiar with the workings of the labor movement, service in their locality. Respectfully submitted,

Chas. E. Jeske.

The organizer and the secretary were instructed to attend, together with the Federation's attorney, the conferences on the compensation bill.

(Continued next week.)

**THE UNION SIDE.**

Given in a letter to Samuel Gompers, by Pres. Tobin of the Shoe Workers.

We print the following paragraphs from the Tobin letter on the Douglas Shoe Case:

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.:

## Organized Labor



Capitalism: "Workmen demand their rights. Organized labor! I'll get an injunction."

alliance between the Socialists and the Labor party. I believe a great deal of the work that has been accomplished in an advance direction for the workers of Great Britain, has been due to the sacrifices, the hard work, and the energy of the Socialists who are connected with it.

However, in spite of all this, Pres. Sam Gompers took the stand that there can be no working together of the trades union movement and the Socialist movement.

The result of this is that the A. F. of L. still goes begging. If the organized workers of this country would go hand in hand with the Socialists as in Great Britain, there is no doubt that the injunction and other oppressive laws would be abolished at once and legislation favorable to the working class enacted.

The Socialists in the convention demanded by resolution that Mr. Gompers' charge made in the Federationist, that the Debs Red Special was financed by the Party-Post-Van Cleave crowd, be investigated by a committee; but the "Steam Roller" was shoved roughshod over the "Reds," while the policy pursued during the recent campaign was reaffirmed. Pres. Gompers was presented with a loving cup and extra trip to England for his work in this connection and it was Pres. Lewis of the United Mine Workers, a staunch Republican, who made the presentation speech.

A committee reporting on the injunction question tried to force the issue by making a recommendation that in the future when injunctions are issued against union officials the same should be ignored and the officers should take the consequences.

It seems the committee followed Pres. Gompers' report in which he declared that he, for one, would recommend no further levying of additional assessments or making appeals for voluntary contributions in legal defense of injunction cases.

It appears that the Federation spent \$20,000.00 in the Bucks Stove and Range Co. injunction case. In the debate upon the proposition it was generally agreed that the aim of the enemy was to cripple organized labor with financial burdens. This proposition was killed by a roll call vote of 11,272 against 3,556. This was the only test vote taken during the entire convention and later developments have shown how important a question this was.

The foregoing clearly shows that the A. F. of L. does not work along the progressive lines as does the State Federation of Labor of Wisconsin. For this reason and because I observed the insincerity of the officials of the A. F. of L. I was compelled to record my vote against the unanimous election of Samuel Gompers.

All officers were re-elected with the exception of 8th Vice-President Dan Keefe who refused to be a candidate. Mr. Alpine of the Plumbers was elected in his place.

Mr. Fry, editor of the Iron Molders' Journal and Mr. Larker, secretary of the Garment Workers, were elected fraternal delegates to England, and Jerome Jones of Alabama fraternal delegate to Canada.

Considerable has been said, whether or not it is advisable for us, adherents to a practical political policy of the working class movement, to be represented in the conventions of the A. F. of L. I wish to say that my attendance of this convention just past has strengthened my former attitude in this respect.

I hold that taking everything into

consideration, there can be no doubt about the fact that the Wisconsin idea of the labor movement is making headway all over the country. It was evident at the Denver convention that it will be but a matter of time when the economic movement will work in close alliance with the political movement, the Socialist party.

The officers of the A. F. of L. are opposed and prejudiced to the Socialist, yet many delegates not officers nor their appointees, are in favor of a progressive administration of the federation.

The absence of delegates from Socialist strongholds would only retard the progress in this direction. They must work hand in hand for the emancipation of labor; this makes it mandatory to be represented at these conventions.

I hold it is just as important to the Wisconsin State Federation to be represented at the conventions of the A. F. of L. as it is to my own local union to be affiliated with and represented at the state convention.

In my opinion it is also important to send a differ "delegate every year, because the active workers then get an opportunity to become familiar with the workings of the labor movement, service in their locality. Respectfully submitted,

Chas. E. Jeske.

The organizer and the secretary were instructed to attend, together with the Federation's attorney, the conferences on the compensation bill.

(Continued next week.)

**THE UNION SIDE.**

Given in a letter to Samuel Gompers, by Pres. Tobin of the Shoe Workers.

We print the following paragraphs from the Tobin letter on the Douglas Shoe Case:

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir and Brother: No doubt you are in receipt of a letter from General Vice-President Collins Lovely, of our organization, enclosing a copy of a letter dated 8th inst. from First Vice-President James Duncan, of the American Federation of Labor, bearing on the Douglas controversy.

While we were much surprised at the language used by Vice-President Duncan in his letter, as well as at the faulty conclusions which he reached, our surprise gave way to indignation when we learned within an hour after receiving the letter that it was in type in the office of a Brockton newspaper. The fact that this letter was to be published gave rise to the suspicion in our minds that the contents of the letter would be used by the Douglas Company as a substitute for the Union Stamp, and we are filled with mingled shame and indignation that a prominent official of the American Federation of Labor should so far commit himself to the protection of what he may choose to consider the rights of an employer as against an affiliated union, especially so as he has gleaned all of his information, if information he has, from a member of our organization who is employed by the Douglas Company for the very purpose for which he has lent himself.

This is especially surprising because of the fact that Brother Duncan is in possession of the company's side of the case only, and with their distortion of our position in the matter and utter disregard of the facts, as we have not, up to date, placed our case before the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. Therefore, our conclusion that the letter of Vice-President Duncan was to be used by the company for advertising purposes, you will find, is fully justified by reference to the enclosed newspaper clippings.

Brother Duncan makes the same mistake as some others have made who are advocates of the Douglas side of this controversy, and that is, that a contract with the company is essential to our success. We desire to correct any such impression, and confidently assert that we do not share in this view. To make a contract with the Douglas company under which we would surrender the smallest atom of our contentions would mean disaster to our union, and with becoming modesty we assert that having played no small part in assisting the Douglas company to become one of the largest and richest shoe manufacturing concerns in the world, we are in a position second to none to determine what is best calculated to promote the future welfare of our union.

We desire also to say that when in doubt upon any question as to what is good unionism, we have sought and will seek advice from higher and better informed sources than we have within our own union; but in this case we are not in a condition of doubt, but, on the contrary, confident of the correctness of our position from either an ethical, trade union, humanitarian or any other standpoint. We are prepared to discuss this question at any length and under any circumstances, but we will positively not surrender the right to say when or where we will or will not make a contract with an employer.

During this entire controversy we have been on the defensive. We have not sought nor do we seek to place the Douglas company on the unfair list, but, having advertised them in the beginning as having

consideration, there can be no doubt about the fact that the Wisconsin idea of the labor movement is making headway all over the country. It was evident at the Denver convention that it will be but a matter of time when the economic movement will work in close alliance with the political movement, the Socialist party.

The officers of the A. F. of L. are opposed and prejudiced to the Socialist, yet many delegates not officers nor their appointees, are in favor of a progressive administration of the federation.

The absence of delegates from Socialist strongholds would only retard the progress in this direction. They must work hand in hand for the emancipation of labor; this makes it mandatory to be represented at these conventions.

I hold it is just as important to the Wisconsin State Federation to be represented at the conventions of the A. F. of L. as it is to my own local union to be affiliated with and represented at the state convention.

In my opinion it is also important to send a differ "delegate every year, because the active workers then get an opportunity to become familiar with the workings of the labor movement, service in their locality. Respectfully submitted,

Chas. E. Jeske.

The organizer and the secretary were instructed to attend, together with the Federation's attorney, the conferences on the compensation bill.

(Continued next week.)

**THE UNION SIDE.**

Given in a letter to Samuel Gompers, by Pres. Tobin of the Shoe Workers.

We print the following paragraphs from the Tobin letter on the Douglas Shoe Case:

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir and Brother: No doubt you are in receipt of a letter from General Vice-President Collins Lovely, of our organization, enclosing a copy of a letter dated 8th inst. from First Vice-President James Duncan, of the American Federation of Labor, bearing on the Douglas controversy.

While we were much surprised at the language used by Vice-President Duncan in his letter, as well as at the faulty conclusions which he reached, our surprise gave way to indignation when we learned within an hour after receiving the letter that it was in type in the office of a Brockton newspaper. The fact that this letter was to be published gave rise to the suspicion in our minds that the contents of the letter would be used by the Douglas Company as a substitute for the Union Stamp, and we are filled with mingled shame and indignation that a prominent official of the American Federation of Labor should so far commit himself to the protection of what he may choose to consider the rights of an employer as against an affiliated union, especially so as he has gleaned all of his information, if information he has, from a member of our organization who is employed by the Douglas Company for the very purpose for which he has lent himself.

This is especially surprising because of the fact that Brother Duncan is in possession of the company's side of the case only, and with their distortion of our position in the matter and utter disregard of the facts, as we have not, up to date, placed our case before the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. Therefore, our conclusion that the letter of Vice-President Duncan was to be used by the company for advertising purposes, you will find, is fully justified by reference to the enclosed newspaper clippings.

Brother Duncan makes the same mistake as some others have made who are advocates of the Douglas side of this controversy, and that is, that a contract with the company is essential to our success. We desire to correct any such impression, and confidently assert that we do not share in this view. To make a contract with the Douglas company under which we would surrender the smallest atom of our contentions would mean disaster to our union, and with becoming modesty we assert that having played no small part in assisting the Douglas company to become one of the largest and richest shoe manufacturing concerns in the world, we are in a position second to none to determine what is best calculated to promote the future welfare of our union.

We desire also to say that when in doubt upon any question as to what is good unionism, we have sought and will seek advice from higher and better informed sources than we have within our own union; but in this case we are not in a condition of doubt, but, on the contrary, confident of the correctness of our position from either an ethical, trade union, humanitarian or any other standpoint. We are prepared to discuss this question at any length and under any circumstances, but we will positively not surrender the right to say when or where we will or will not make a contract with an employer.

During this entire controversy we have been on the defensive. We have not sought nor do we seek to place the Douglas company on the unfair list, but, having advertised them in the beginning as having

consideration, there can be no doubt about the fact that the Wisconsin idea of the labor movement is making headway all over the country. It was evident at the Denver convention that it will be but a matter of time when the economic movement will work in close alliance with the political movement, the Socialist party.

The officers of the A. F. of L. are opposed and prejudiced to the Socialist, yet many delegates not officers nor their appointees, are in favor of a progressive administration of the federation.

The absence of delegates from Socialist strongholds would only retard the progress in this direction. They must work hand in hand for the emancipation of labor; this makes it mandatory to be represented at these conventions.

I hold it is just as important to the Wisconsin State Federation to be represented at the conventions of the A. F. of L. as it is to my own local union to be affiliated with and represented at the state convention.

In my opinion it is also important to send a differ "delegate every year, because the active workers then get an opportunity to become familiar with the workings of the labor movement, service in their locality. Respectfully submitted,

Chas. E. Jeske.

The organizer and the secretary were instructed to attend, together with the Federation's attorney, the conferences on the compensation bill.

(Continued next week.)

**THE UNION SIDE.**

Given in a letter to Samuel Gompers, by Pres. Tobin of the Shoe Workers.

We print the following paragraphs from the Tobin letter on the Douglas Shoe Case:

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir and Brother: No doubt you are in receipt of a letter from General Vice-President Collins Lovely, of our organization, enclosing a copy of a letter dated 8th inst. from First Vice-President James Duncan, of the American Federation of Labor, bearing on the Douglas controversy.

While we were much surprised at the language used by Vice-President Duncan in his letter, as well as at the faulty conclusions which he reached, our surprise gave way to indignation when we learned within an hour after receiving the letter that it was in type in the office of a Brockton newspaper. The fact that this letter was to be published gave rise to the suspicion in our minds that the contents of the letter would be used by the Douglas Company as a substitute for the Union Stamp, and we are filled with mingled shame and indignation that a prominent official of the American Federation of Labor should so far commit himself to the protection of what he may choose to consider the rights of an employer as against an affiliated union, especially so as he has gleaned all of his information, if information he has, from a member of our organization who is employed by the Douglas Company for the very purpose for which he has lent himself.

This is especially surprising because of the fact that Brother Duncan is in possession of the company's side of the case only, and with their distortion of our position in the matter and utter disregard of the facts, as we have not, up to date, placed our case before the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. Therefore, our conclusion that the letter of Vice-President Duncan was to be used by the company for advertising purposes, you will find, is fully justified by reference to the enclosed newspaper clippings.

Brother Duncan makes the same mistake as some others have made who are advocates of the Douglas side of this controversy, and that is, that a contract with the company is essential to our success. We desire to correct any such impression, and confidently assert that we do not share in this view. To make a contract with the Douglas company under which we would surrender the smallest atom of our contentions would mean disaster to our union, and with becoming modesty we assert that having played no small part in assisting the Douglas company to become one of the largest and richest shoe manufacturing concerns in the world, we are in a position second to none to determine what is best calculated to promote the future welfare of our union.

We desire also to say that when in doubt upon any question as to what is good unionism, we have sought and will seek advice from higher and better informed sources than we have within our own union; but in this case we are not in a condition of doubt, but, on the contrary, confident of the correctness of our position from either an ethical, trade union, humanitarian or any other standpoint. We are prepared to discuss this question at any length and under any circumstances, but we will positively not surrender the right to say when or where we will or will not make a contract with an employer.

During this entire controversy we have been on the defensive. We have not sought nor do we seek to place the Douglas company on the unfair list, but, having advertised them in the beginning as having

## WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

### OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

### GENERAL OFFICERS

FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
FREDK. BROCKHAUSEN, Sec. Treas., 533 Orchard St., Milwaukee, Wis.

### EXECUTIVE BOARD

WILLIAM HAMANN, 409 Eleventh St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
JAMES SHEEHAN, 508 Fifth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.  
WILLIAM KAUFFMANN, 708 Pearl St., Kenosha, Wis.  
HARRY SKIDMORE, 823 Chandler St., Madison, Wis.  
E. B. HILSTADT, 418 Eddy St., Eau Claire.

### UNFAIR—WAS IT?

The United States Supreme Court has construed the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as including the LABOR UNIONS. Contrary to the terms of the decision, the "Unfair List" heretofore appearing here has been removed. IT'S UP TO YOU!

### Wage Earners Wake Up!

Join the Union of your craft and the party of your class—ALWAYS DEMAND the UNION LABEL and Shop-CARD—cast your Ballots for emancipation from wage slavery

## MAYR'S Military Band and Orchestra

FIRST-CLASS, UP-TO-DATE MUSIC  
736 EIGHTH STREET Telephone North 986  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

## BORCHARDT BROS. TAILORS

and GENTS' FURNISHERS  
347-349 Grove Street MILWAUKEE, WIS.  
Phone 1422

## PENFIELD & MOORE

LIVERY BOARDING AND SALE STABLE  
Training and firetrains a Specialty.  
Carriages for Funerals \$3  
Telephone North 641  
509 CENTER STREET

## SMOKE TAMPANOLA

Manufactured by HERMAN BUECH  
575 SIXTEENTH AVENUE  
TELEPHONE SOUTH 1114M

## 10c CIGAR



## Our Annual Water Supply vs. Optimistic Dam View.

Water is precipitated in the air above, and falls to the earth. Whose is it? Were our United States a union based on that fundamental resource that gives value to all the rest, the correct answer to this question would be unanimous. We love our country, hope and endeavor to develop such appreciation. We see more real patriotism in the conscious forestry than in the equipment of a navy.

The annual water supply is our real capital. Without it no other resources would possess the slightest value. Without it the land would be bare rock or sun-baked sand. Without the moisture diffused into the atmosphere (humidity) the temperature would be boiling during sunshine and far below freezing every night. Our average rainfall is 30 inches. The amount varies slightly from year to year, yet there is no more. It may be used or wasted, but in the end, if we are wise, it will all be used, regulated and controlled in such manner as to yield the greatest good to the greatest number, for the longest time.

The great functions of water are (1) evaporation to temper the atmosphere (this should be carefully maintained by our park commission, then every one would have "rosy cheeks"); (2) Returning to the sea, besides affording facilities for navigation and power, also carrying away from the soil an excess of earth salts; (3) Entering into organic growth, an animal and vegetable life, as well as other chemical combinations.

No. 2 is usually referred to by Foresters as the "run-off," and No. 3 is referred to as the "cut-off." In all parts of this country the cut off is less than is required for the highest productivity, consequently the run off is greater than it should be. We are now learning to make better use of water in manipulating the land. Our legalized right to private ownership of land simply grants the privilege of utilizing the rain which falls upon the area called yours, for which you hold a deed—which was acquired by force originally, and handed down from generation to generation as your

acquired right to the "spoils." This run off water, after being past all opportunity for individual utility, returns to its original source, the sea. Like a steam-heated building, it keeps rising in vapor form to keep us from freezing and drying. After condensation, it slides back to its original source. Human intelligence has devised ways and means for conserving the "run-off" of the higher altitude for "cut off" use in lower places, thus deriving greater utility and reducing the gross amount returning to the sea, although the sum total is less, floods and droughts are prevented, making the flow of water more even, continuous and reliable.

This flow of water down a river to the sea, belongs to the sea, or the seas are the rightful owners, the same as with a consignment of freight sent to you by the producer. The sea is common property; all have a right to use it in either of its three stages or forms of being, viz: the vapor of the atmosphere, the returning condensation (rivers), or the great pond we call the ocean or "evaporation tank." But to take possession of any portion of either of the trinity of forms and withhold benefits for ransom from others, is robbery. If done by permission of the legislature, it is legalized robbery, but none the less immoral.

Wherever the flow of water can be used for economy in labor or coal without causing loss or damage, it is well to do so, and if an individual or group of individuals undertake the enterprise they are entitled to recompense for their labor (investment) but beyond that recompense they have no more moral right to sell any part of the residue than I have to charge my neighbor for the air he breathes when the wind blows over my trees to his lungs. The power of that water cannot morally be appropriated by any one beyond his individual need. The people should not pay for their natural inheritance of the sea, whether it be in either of the three conditions—the evaporation tank, the vapor, or the condensed vapor on its return to the tank.

In contrast with the above reasoning we quote Magnus Swenson, of the Southern Wisconsin Power company, to give an idea how bond purchasers are jolted, and to further explain why Mayor Rose vetoed the Wiley resolution:

"After we get our dams completed at Kilbourn and Prairie du Sac," says Magnus Swenson of the Southern Wisconsin Power Co., "electricity for light and power can be sold at a fine profit in all the territory in which our operations extend at one-half the rates now prevailing; and there will be plenty of electricity to supply all existing demands. Talk about conservation of natural resources! Why, when we have the Wisconsin river harnessed at these two points we shall furnish power equivalent to the burning of 250,000 tons of coal a year. That represents a genuine saving; and the waters by which we are to effect it now run to sheer waste, and have been running so through all the ages. It has been said that our company has sold to John I. Beggs of the Milwaukee street car system all the power we can operate at Kilbourn. This is a mistake. We have contracted to sell him about one-half the energy obtainable at Kilbourn by the machinery to be installed at first. Mr. Beggs gets some 5,000 horsepower, while we will generate 10,000 at the beginning, and an additional 6,000 as soon as the works are fully completed. We shall have there ultimately 16,000 horsepower; and at Prairie du Sac 18,000, or an aggregate at the two dams of 34,000 horsepower. That is enough to give Mr. Beggs all he needs and provide light and power throughout the great irregular ellipse bounded by Kilbourn, Baraboo, Prairie du Sac, Madison, Watertown and Portage. We expect to have the Kilbourn plant in operation early in April next; the Prairie du Sac enterprise will follow fast."—Kilbourn Events.

Wanted—Six comrades, members of the Social-Democratic party, who are out of work, to help at the carnival, Saturday evening, Jan. 30, 1909. See H. W. Bistortius, 344 Sixth street.

The work alive and has finally rallied five comrades besides himself and reorganized the local.

EAU CLAIRE—Comrade Bonamy succeeds in keeping the trades unionists interested in some phase of Socialism.

LECTURES—A very important letter has just been mailed to the secretary of every local in the state outlining some very interesting plans about lectures. See that your local hears it.

HAVE YOU voted on the referendum? See your secretary. The vote closes Jan. 26.

EVERY MEMBER—Get a member in 1909, and we will double our force. Isn't hard to get ONE is it? Have you got yours in 1909 yet? Green Bay, Mountain and Two Rivers report new members this week. How about your local?

## THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE STRIKE WON

Word has been received at Machinists' headquarters in the city that the Denver & Rio Grande railway strike of the Machinists, Boiler Makers and Blacksmiths, has been settled and that the men have won out completely after their nine months' struggle. The men struck to hold work conditions they had struggled to secure through many years. About 2,500 men were involved in the strike, and they are jubilant at their victory, especially as one of the terms of settlement was that all the old hands must be reinstated before Feb. 1, and the strike breakers let out.

### 1909 Carnival Ticket Receipts.

Ben Scherer	1.50
Carl Denard	1.50
Henry Mattheis	1.50
Ignatz Weick	1.50
Otto Hille	1.50
Hugo Eschrich	1.50
Fred Koll	1.50
Ed. Klackow	1.50
Cash sale	1.00
Adolph Mahke	1.50
Wenzel Denk	1.50
Ernst H. Hintze	1.50
A. Philipp	1.50
L. Burekhardt	1.50
Jacob Rummel	1.50
W. P. Carrigan	1.50
Edward Schranz	1.50
P. C. Kozek	2.00
William Milburn	2.00
Edward Ranz	1.50
Aug. Bette	1.50
Max Pink	1.50
H. E. Denard	1.50
Herman Taubenheim	1.50
Miss Josephine Kulzick	1.00
Mike Zehetner	1.00
William Wetzel	1.50
John Brinker	1.00
	\$43.00

### COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

At Monday's meeting of the County Central Committee the following officers were elected: Secretary, Carl P. Dietz; financial secretary, Richard A. Beyer; treasurer, Fritz Koll; executive board, E. T. Melms, Jos. Sultaire, Victor L. Berger, and the officers. Press committee, E. H. Thomas, E. T. Melms and C. D. Thompson. Grievance committee, C. T. Stone, G. H. Poor, J. A. Hendricksen, W. P. Carrigan and Richard Beyer. Auditing committee, Emil Brodke, C. B. Whitnall and J. C. Kleist. Trustees, C. P. Dietz, Jos. Sultaire, Ferd. Rehfeld, G. H. Poor, Wm. Coleman.

The Co-operative Printery has just received a new and complete line of samples of wedding invitations, dance programs, announcements, etc. 344 Sixth Street.

## National Political Refugee League

ALBERT J. WELCH, Secretary

The National Political Refugee League has been organized in Chicago and is forming branches in all the principle cities in the country. The Milwaukee branch starts off with a membership of about 100. No dues are collected, the funds being raised by voluntary contribution. So far two large mass meetings have been held and resolutions adopted in each, copies of which have been forwarded to the president and to the Wisconsin senators and congressmen of the fourth and fifth districts. The league is to be a permanent organization for the purpose of looking after the political refugees of all foreign countries so that in the future all such refugees will have proper protection. Every person interested in the work of the league is invited to send in his or her name to the secretary for enrollment as a member. Meetings will be held frequently for the purpose of carrying on the work of the league, and all members will be invited to the meeting in advance. The league is non partisan and people of all parties and all shades of political and religious opinion are members of same. If you are not already enrolled as a member send your name to the secretary at once.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Milwaukee branch of the National Political Refugee League was held at the St. Charles hotel Wednesday evening. A committee of three was appointed to solicit funds. It was decided to purchase a number of pamphlets bearing on the Rudowicz case and circulate them among the various civic societies, the labor unions and other bodies. The two branches of the Wisconsin legislature will be petitioned to memorialize congress to deny the application of Rudowicz and Ponren, and also to abrogate the existing extradition treaty with Russia. Arrangements may be made in the near future to hold another mass meeting at which it is hoped Miss Lane Adams of Chicago will deliver the principal address.

### GRAND PRIZE MASK BALL.

The Milwaukee Bierbrauer Arbeiter society will hold their annual mask ball this evening at the Hippodrome, and expect to even do greater things than on former years. There will be \$200 in prizes and everything will be done to make the affair an artistic as well as a financial success. Go early and see all the fun!

## Milwaukee County Organization Department

Address all communications to A. J. WELCH, county organizer, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

The new Hungarian Branch that has just been organized will hold a series of educational meetings at headquarters each Saturday evening. All who understand the Hungarian language and are interested in this work are invited to attend these meetings. The aim is to educate all Hungarians along Socialist lines and later take them in as members of the party. The membership record books for use by the branches are now ready for distribution. All secretaries are requested to either call for a copy or let us know at once where we can send same. The set of this book has been made mandatory upon the branches by the central committee. The object is to keep a complete record of the standing of all members at headquarters so that questions regarding the branches may be answered at once when necessary.

The Christian Socialist of Chicago is issuing a special Catholic edition in which all the articles are written by Catholics who are members of the Catholic Church. Branches in Catholic localities would do well to order bundles of this paper for distribution in their neighborhood. Comrade G. H. Poor, 591 Scott street, city, will accept all orders for same. In lots of 100 or less the price is one cent per copy.

Perhaps the most important work of the branches is to see that members keep their dues paid up to date. Where it is impossible for the secretary to see all the members a collector should be appointed for this purpose. The work in most instances could be very easily done on a Sunday morning when the men are usually at home. By keeping the members paid up they are quite likely to continue to take interest in the work of the branch. If allowed to fall too far behind the dues become a burden and they soon become discouraged and drop out. It is quite as important, in fact more so, to keep the old members as it is to get new ones. Never give up the old friends for the new.

How is the educational work getting along in your branch? We would like to hear from all branches that are carrying on this kind of work in order to be in a position to advise other branches seeking aid in this direction. Comrade Brown, lecture last Sunday on "What Must John D. Rockefeller do to be saved" was one of the best of the series, and many favorable comments were heard at the close of the lecture. The attendance is steadily growing larger, and the success of the venture seems to be assured. Comrade Carl D. Thompson and Miss Margaret Winchester furnished the musical program, and the audience expressed its appreciation by liberal applause. Comrade Brown's subject for next Sunday's lecture is "Socialism and Women." The third lecture before the Eleventh Ward Branch Educational Society was delivered by Comrade Thos. J. Morgan last Sunday. A large number turned out to hear him. He illustrated his lecture with a line of a chart. The discussion which followed was very interesting. About a dozen questions were asked by the method adopted by the Educational Society. The questions are either submitted to the chairman before the

## WISCONSIN

OFFICIAL

STATE OFFICERS

E. H. THOMAS, Sec'y, 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

CLAS. J. WHITNALL, Treasurer.

STATE ORGANIZATION DEPT.—

Carl D. Thompson, State Organizer.

W. A. Jacobs, Charles Sandberg.

STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD

RESIDENT MEMBERS—

Frederick Brockhausen, Emil Soder, E. T. Melms, Jacob Rummel, Michael R. Garford, Victor L. Berger, Carl D. Thompson, Frederic Heith.

NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS—

H. J. Ammann, Kiel, William Kaufmann, Kenosha; W. A. Jacobs, Racine.

NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN

Victor L. Berger, Carl D. Thompson, Frederic Heith.

The state executive board met Jan. 10, with Comrades Heith, Rummel, Thompson and Melms present, and Comrades Berger, Seidel and Gaylord absent. A communication from the president of the National-American Woman Suffrage league was read, asking the assistance of the state secretary in obtaining signatures to a petition for woman suffrage. The state secretary was instructed to send out these petitions to the branches, with an explanatory letter.

An amendment to the state constitution proposed by Local Green Bay was referred to a committee of two, consisting of Comrades Thompson and Thomas, with instructions to look up the legal possibility of the amendment.

The state secretary was requested to write to the national secretary asking for a ruling from the national committee in regard to our national committeemen, elected for two years, and asking whether under the new apportionment provided by the new national constitution they can finish the term for which they were elected.

Organizer Thompson was empowered to issue three circular letters to sympathizers in the state whose names have been furnished by the HERALD, Daily Socialist, and other papers.

The state secretary was empowered to draw up the form of an "out-of-work" stamp and present it at the next meeting of the board.

E. H. Thomas, State Sec.

The doctors decided Monday that Comrade Otto Illing, agent of the Palst Brewing company, must go through another operation for rupture, and he will be operated on in a few days at Mt. Sinai hospital. When informed that he must be put on the shelf again for a few weeks, Otto's first move was to call up headquarters to explain that circumstances over which he had no control would prevent his being present at the Social-Democratic Carnival at the Hippodrome.

## Amusement Bulletin.

The annual mask ball of the Twentieth Ward Branch will take place tonight (Saturday) at the Dan Treen hall, North avenue and Twelfth street. Prizes to the value of \$100 will be awarded to the successful maskers. The South Side Progressive club will hold its grand prize mask ball at the South Side Turn hall, tonight (Saturday). Several valuable prizes will be awarded. Branch 9 will give a prize schafel tournament at Schlitz Park hall, Sunday, Feb. 14. A social will take place after the tournament. Admission 15 cents. Tickets which were sold for the North Side Turn hall entertainment are good for this schafel tournament.

Be sure and reserve Saturday, Jan. 30 for the monster Social-Democratic mask carnival at the Hippodrome. This will be the greatest event of the season, and you cannot afford to miss it.

### Branch Meetings Next Week.

SUNDAY.  
Finnish Branch, 382 Washington st.  
Slovak Workingmen's Educational Club, 344 Sixth street.  
MONDAY.  
Sixth Side Young People's Socialist League, 553 Orchard street.  
Tenth Ward Branch, Spangenberg's hall, corner Twelfth street and North Twelfth street.  
TUESDAY.  
South Side Women's Branch, Korsch hall, 651 Greenfield avenue.  
WEDNESDAY.  
Town of Lake Branch, No. 2, Oklahoma and Chicago avenues.  
THURSDAY.  
Layton Park Branch, 987 Twenty-eighth avenue.  
The Croatian Workingmen's Educational and Political Society, 164 Reed street.  
S.D. Coming Nation Club, Oklahoma and Chicago avenues.  
FRIDAY.  
Consolidated, Third, Fourth and Seventh, 344 Sixth street.  
Twentieth Ward Branch, Harrmann's hall, corner Teutonia avenue and Clarke street.  
Thirtieth Ward Branch, Schmidt's hall, corner Third and Wright st.  
Twenty-third Ward Branch, Zimmermann's hall, corner 15th and Greenfield avenues.  
Eighteenth Ward Branch, 400 Cramer street.  
SATURDAY.  
South Side Polish Section, Pawlowski hall, Second avenue and Mitchell street.

## The Mueller Fuel and Supply Co.

COKE

WOOD

COAL

Building Supplies

Offices 1st Yards—3007 Brown St., 1266 Bremen St.

27th and Forest Home Aves.

Phone West 748

ALL ORDERS DELIVERED BY UNION TEAMSTERS

## Mask Carnival

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Hippodrome, Saturday, Jan. 30th, 1909

### SCHEDULE OF PRIZES

Prize Contestants Must Be On the Floor at 9:30 P.M.

#### GROUPS

First and Second Groups to consist of no less than ten persons.  
Third and Fourth Groups to consist of no less than eight persons.  
Fifth and Sixth Groups to consist of no less than six persons.  
Seventh and Eighth Groups to consist of no less than three persons.

- 1 First—\$20.00 Cash, by Social-Democratic Party.
- 2 Second—\$15.00 Cash, by Social-Democratic Party.
- 3 Third—\$12.50 Cash, by Social-Democratic Party.
- 4 Fourth—\$10.00 Cash, by Social-Democratic Party.
- 5 Fifth—\$8.00 Cash, by Social-Democratic Party.
- 6 Sixth—\$6.00 Cash, by Social-Democratic Party.
- 7 Seventh—\$5.00 Cash, by Social-Democratic Party.
- 8 Eighth—\$3.50 Cash, by Social-Democratic Party.

#### LADIES

- 9 First—\$8.00 Cash; \$5.00 by the Social-Democratic Party, \$3.00 by Standard Paper Company, 141-147 West Water street.
- 10 Second—Clock, by J. Wellen & Co., 552 National avenue; Pair of Slippers, by Lamers Bros., 354 Grove street.
- 11 Third—Steel Coffee Can, by A. T. Trentlage & Son, 391 Grove street; Merchandise, by Skandia Knitting Works, 370 1/2 Grove street; Merchandise, by Kuehler Clothing Co., 817 Third street.
- 12 Fourth—Jug, by Edward Schuster & Co., Eleventh and Winnebago streets.

#### CHARACTER—LADIES

- 13 First—\$7.00 Cash, by Social-Democratic Party.
- 14 Second—Rocker, by Geo. I. Prasser & Sons, 508 National ave.
- 15 Third—Couch Cover, by Vietmeyer Co., 1509 Fond du Lac ave.; Table Cover, by Kuehler-Weyland Co., 2657 Fond du Lac ave.
- 16 Fourth—Picture, by Eitel Bros., 769 Third street.

#### COMICS—LADIES

- 17 First—\$5.00 Cash, by Social-Democratic Party.
- 18 Second—Rocker, by Knezelmann & Esser, 460-466 Mitchell street.
- 19 Third—Rocker, by R. Fleck, 851 Kinnickinnic ave.; Dry Goods, by William Lers, 904 National avenue; Footwear, by J. Ripple, 606 Mitchell street.
- 20 Fourth—Knives and Forks, by Theodore Twelmeyer, 2111 North avenue.

#### GENTLEMEN

- 21 First—Suit of Clothes, by Nic Petersen, 2716 North avenue.
- 22 Second—\$8.00 Cash, by Social-Democratic Party.
- 23 Third—Fancy Vest, by Geo. Garrens & Co., 2812 North avenue; Ink Stand, by Alexander & Moser Co., 2101 North avenue.
- 24 Fourth—Traveling Bag, by Henry Groth, 382 Grove street; Valise, by H. Brandt & Son, 340 Grove street.

#### CHARACTER—GENTLEMEN

- 25 First—\$7.00 Cash, by Social-Democratic Party.
- 26 Second—Box of Cigars, by Social-Democratic Party; One Dozen Photos, by A. F. Schultz, 468 Eleventh avenue; Picture, by Eggert & Son, 740 Winnebago street.
- 27 Third—Footwear, by A. C. Schwister, Jr., 2526 Fond du Lac avenue; Footwear, by The Boston Shoe Store, Fourth and Vliet streets; Necktie, by Hahn Bros. Clothing Co., 397 Grove street and 537 Twelfth street; Table, by T. B. Schreiter, 2730 North avenue.
- 28 Fourth—Box of Cigars, by C. Klepf, 836 Kinnickinnic avenue; Table, by Charles H. Frantz, 431 Grove street.

#### COMICS—GENTLEMEN

- 29 First—\$5.00 Cash, by Social-Democratic Party.
- 30 Second—Mirror, by Archie Tegmeyer, 392 National avenue; Razor, by Dohl & Bosse, 405 Grove street.
- 31 Third—Merchandise, by Frank J. Kuhnemann, 328 Grove street; Merchandise, by G. Burekhardt, 451 Grove street.
- 32 Fourth—Vase, by Leon Abraham, 3204 North avenue; Cigar Glass, by Sindorf & Stein, 1112-1114 Vliet street.

#### CLOWNS

- 33 First—Dental Work, by W. C. Young, 416 Germania Building.
- 34 Second—Merchandise, by D. Goldman, Grand avenue and West Water street; Salt and Pepper Shakers, by A. J. Stoessel, 1097 Third street.
- 35 Third—Olive Spoon, by Aug. Bringe, 547 Twelfth street; Fruit Dish, by Charles Erath, 3001 Fond du Lac avenue.
- 36 Fourth—Welsbach Lamp, by J. H. Disseler, 318 Grove street; Merchandise, by The Eleventh Avenue Flower Store, Mrs. A. Kaiser, 503 1/2 Eleventh avenue.

#### UGLY MASKS

- 37 First—Picture, by J. Murphy, 439 Eleventh avenue; Mirror, by Ed. E. Flamm, 491 Eleventh avenue.
- 38 Second—Merchandise, by Hirsch Clothing Company, Third and Chestnut streets.

### Garland Stoves My Leading Line

Ranges and Heaters

A Fine, Large Stock and Many Styles from Which to Make a Selection

Mechanics' Tools Washing Machines Guns and Ammunition

A GENERAL LINE OF HARDWARE

1117 VLIET ST.

PHONE GRAND 613

Louis Weiss

## Wisconsin State Organization Department

CARL D. THOMPSON, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis., state organizer; to whom news and other matters for this department should be sent.

The Wisconsin legislature opens this week. It is the only one in America that has a group of Socialists. FOND DU LAC—The local has a novel way of making its meetings interesting. In the first place, Comrades Dammore, Sandberg and others have gotten all the best books on Socialism and social science into the public library. They have several students in their local. They assign some book or part of it to a member; he reads it and gives the substance of it at the meeting.

TWO RIVERS—Comrade Sandberg is bustling. He writes: "I made fourteen calls on men referred to me by comrades; two were out; three were sympathetic, but what to hold off a while; one signed an application; one thought he was a party member and in good standing, and wanted to be at the next meeting and pay his dues. Five said they would, but were not quite ready to bind themselves to the organization."

KENOSHA—The comrades have put up some bill boards of their own and watch them to see that they stay up. On these boards they post notices of Socialist meetings and striking statements and motions on Socialism. These they change from time to time so there is something fresh all the while. Any local can do that. It is fine advertising.

MOUNTAIN—Comrade Jensen writes that two members have recently been added to their local. A local that has ONE comrade—even one, that does something, will not die.

GREEN BAY—Branch No. 2 took in three new members last Sunday night. The Green Bay comrades are a real live bunch.

COMRADE JACOBS leaves this week for a short lecture tour through Iowa. He will return to Wisconsin for organizing work in February and March.

WAUPUN—Comrade Thompson addressed the Men's club of the Baptist church here Monday night on Socialism. The interest in Socialism grows in the churches wonderfully.

SCHLESINGERVILLE—The local comrades had State Organizer Thompson for a lecture Tuesday this week.

JANESVILLE—Comrade Delaney has "MADE GOOD." He has kept

Office of the Board of City Service Commissioners—City Hall, Jan. 8, 1909.

Competitive examinations for the positions of Superintendent of Distribution (Water Sub-Department) and for Library Assistant will be held at the above office on Thursday, Jan. 21, 1909, at 9:30 o'clock a.m.

General requirements for both positions: United States citizenship; residence in the city for the last three years immediately preceding the date of application; good health and habits.

Special requirements for Superintendent of Distribution: Local knowledge of pipe system and its appurtenances; experience in dealing with breaks and leaks; also in making connections and taping; age 21 years or more.

Special requirements for Library Assistant: Education equivalent to a four-years course in the city high schools; good knowledge in literature; age 21 years or more for males, 18 years or more for females.

Applications, in writing, to be pre-empted up to and including Monday, Jan. 18, 1909, on the proper blanks to be obtained at this office.

FRED A. LANDRICK, Pres., ADJO. DISTRICT.

FRANK A. KHEILA, WM. W. McINTYRE, Commissioners.

JOHN J. VLACH, Secretary.

1115-S-D-H, Jan. 8-1909.

CASHMERE CREAM CURES HAPS

FOR SALE ONLY AT THAT NEW DRUGSTORE

Wenzel & Mueller

DRUG COMPANY

Howell Av. and Clarence St.

MASQUERADE COSTUMES

We are RENTING all kinds of Masquerade Costumes for less money than anyone else in the city. Pay to a visit and investigate.

WM. STAAB

Phone Main 1114, 808 E. Water St. Opposite City Hall Milwaukee

SCHOOL OF English and Public Speaking

JEFFERSON STUDIO

Classes begin Jan. 2—Mondays and Saturdays, 7:30 to 9:30, with Private Drill. Write for Circular.

HARVEY DE BROWN

126 Jefferson Street.



## CHARTER CONVENTION DOING THINGS!

The Charter convention Thursday night tentatively passed both the home rule bill and the corrupt practices act. When the committee on form and style get through with them they will be finally adopted and taken to Madison for presentation to the legislature. The corrupt practices act is as follows:

### Corrupt Practice Act.

Approved by Milwaukee Charter Convention Jan. 14, and referred to the committee on Form and Style.

1. Candidates for office in cities of the first class shall, upon filing nomination papers, as required by law, pay into the city treasury the sum of ten (\$10) dollars and shall leave with the city clerk a statement of his candidacy not exceeding 200 words and may leave with the said clerk his photograph. Such statement shall contain no names of other candidates, or anything derogatory to them.

It shall be the duty of the City Clerk to prepare and deliver at the residence of each registered voter of the city a copy of a booklet containing such statements, and pictures of each candidate on the page opposite thereto, arranged in the order in which such names are to appear on the official ballot. Delivery of such booklets shall be made at least two weeks before any primary election. When results of the primary election are known the city clerk shall prepare and deliver a similar booklet containing the statement and pictures of nominees arranged in the order they are to appear on the official ballot, and also an official statement regarding bond issues, charter amendments or other matters to be voted on at the coming election. Candidates shall be privileged to change or revise their statements appearing in the

second booklet. Such booklet shall be delivered at least one week before election day. Booklets above described may be purchased at cost from the city clerk in quantities required and distributed by candidates, or others at their own expense. Provided, however, that booklets purchased, given out, or distributed shall not be mutilated or added to in any way.

2. Candidates for office shall incur no expense except as provided in the foregoing section, except necessary legal expenses, and the expense of securing signatures to nomination papers as required by law.

3. Within three days after any municipal election each nominee or candidate shall file with the city clerk an affidavit that he has fully complied with the provisions of this act and no certificate of election shall be issued to any candidate who fails to file such affidavit.

4. It shall be the duty of the district attorney to proceed against any candidate who shall fail to comply with the terms of this act, or against any candidate or official charged with violation thereof by affidavit of three electors.

5. Candidates or officials who shall fail to comply with, or enforce the provisions of this law shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

Respectfully submitted:  
William J. Desmond, Chairm.  
Frederic Heath.  
C. H. Hamilton.  
W. D. Cox.  
Julius Bleyer.  
Carl D. Thompson.  
Committee on Corrupt Practices.

## COUNTY NOTES.

Comrade Paul F. Mueller was taken to the Milwaukee hospital Thursday for an operation for appendicitis. He withstood the operation, it is reported, and is now mending.

On Friday evening, Jan. 8, Comrade A. J. Welch read a paper before the University Settlement on "The Initiative and Referendum and Right of Recall." The paper was well received, and a spirited discussion followed. "The general impression prevails," said Comrade Welch, "that the initiative and referendum are new ideas that are still in the experimental stage. Such is not the case, however. Though apparently of modern origin, they have evolved from centuries of experience in government. The beginnings of the principle from which they spring—the struggle for democracy—are hidden in the mists of the prehistoric past. The fact that most of the spasmodic attempts of the people of all ages to establish democracy have failed is no proof that the principle is wrong. Because the setting of the sun is followed by darkness is no proof that light is a failure." Mr. Charles Morris followed with a few remarks on the merits of the subject. A discussion followed in which Dr. B. P. Churchill, Ald. Emil Stern, G. H. Poor and William Langen and others took part. The discussion was marked by good feeling throughout.

The organizer will endeavor to provide an attractive program of music for the evening. It will be his endeavor to afford the social as well as the educational work of the league. Every effort will be made to give the young people with talent an opportunity to develop same with the assistance of competent teachers.

The first meeting of the West Side Young Peoples' League, Social-Democratic party, will be held at Kaster's hall, N. W. corner Nineteenth and Vliet streets, third floor, on Friday evening, Jan. 22. All young people interested are invited to attend.

Wanted—Twenty comrades, members of the Social-Democratic party, who are out of work, to help at the carnival, Saturday evening, Jan. 30, 1909. See H. W. Bistorius, 344 Sixth street. Work to be paid for.

**STUMPF & LANGHOFF, Incorporated.**  
Sixteen Old Employees Given Stock in New Company.

The Stumpf & Langhoff stores, Wisconsin's biggest retailers of men's and boys' wearing apparel, have been incorporated. The new company's capital stock will be \$350,000; its officers are: Charles J. Stumpf, president; Henry J. Langhoff, vice-president and treasurer; and George DeGrasse, secretary.

Sixteen old employees of the firm have each been given a block of stock in the new corporation. They are Messrs. Vogt, Leisenfelder, Scheele, Kappel, Ritger, Stein, Oechsle, Hoehn, Heller, Brackle, Meyer, Kaplan, Callan, Reis, DeGrasse.

"Much of our success," said Charles J. Stumpf, "we attribute to the faithful service of our old employees, who have been privileged to see this business expand from humble beginnings. We now propose to have them personally identified with the new corporation and have made them stockholders. The stores enter upon their sixteenth year equipped with a buying and selling organization that promises a record business."

The firm is conducting an important stock reducing sale at present to facilitate the work of getting the five stores in shape to turn them over to the new corporation, the Stumpf-Langhoff company.

Wanted—Twenty comrades, members of the Social-Democratic party, who are out of work, to help at the carnival, Saturday evening, Jan. 30, 1909. See H. W. Bistorius, 344 Sixth street. Work to be paid for.

**WATCH FOR THE HERALD FARMER EDITION!**  
"Eight Letters to An American Farmer" is a fine Socialist appeal to the men who sweat and wear themselves out to produce our food. Written by a farmer, 5 cents a copy. Twenty-five for a dollar. This office.

No sympathizer with the struggles of the downtrodden and oppressed should fail to secure a copy of this great work:

## POVERTY

As an aid to Socialist workers, this book has no superior. It is brimful of facts, gathered at first hand by the author, vividly setting forth the condition of the poor in our great industrial centers.

Paper, 12 mo., 25c.  
**THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD**  
343-344-345 Sixth Street  
Milwaukee, Wis.

## Grand Prize Mask Ball

—ARRANGED BY THE—

**Milwaukee Brewery Workers'**

**Benevolent Society**

**SATURDAY, JANUARY 16th, 1909**

**\$200.00**  
IN PRIZES

**HIPPODROME**

Tickets, in Advance, 25 Cents

At the Door, 50 Cents

# FOURTH GRAND, MAMMOTH PRIZE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC MASK CARNIVAL

To Wipe Out the Big Social-Democratic Campaign Debt—and to Help the Herald and the Vorwaerts

**Saturday Ev'g, Jan. 30**  
WELLS STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH

## AT THE HIPPODROME

Members of the Social-Democratic Party and readers and sympathizers who wish to help make the Carnival a rousing success will please help distribute the flyers advertising the Carnival. The same are now ready and can be had upon application at the office, 344 Sixth Street.

Our masquerades in the past were the finest ever seen in Milwaukee. We will endeavor to surpass all other Carnivals and make this the one grandest, biggest and most stupendous show of all. Entertainment of the highest class—orderly, polite, clean, moral.

It is none too early for organizations, Branches, Unions and individuals to plan groups, costumes and characters—now. In fact, rumor has it that some have been considering this matter ever since our last Carnival. If you have not already done so, it is well worth your while to at once begin to devote your time and thought to this. An aggregate of \$300.00 in prizes isn't offered every day. Get busy!!!

**Admission, 50c a Person**

TICKETS BOUGHT AT THE DOOR, \$1.00

**\$300**

in Cash and Merchandise  
Prizes for Best Maskers!

### SCHEDULE OF CASH PRIZES

1st Group . . \$20.00	5th Group . . \$8.00
2d Group . . \$15.00	6th Group . . \$6.00
3d Group . . \$12.50	7th Group . . \$5.00
4th Group . . \$10.00	8th Group . . \$3.50

1st and 2d Groups to Consist of No Less Than 10 Persons  
3d and 4th Groups to Consist of No Less Than 8 Persons  
5th and 6th Groups to Consist of No Less Than 6 Persons  
7th and 8th Groups to Consist of No Less Than 5 Persons

### FOR INDIVIDUALS

LADIES	GENTLEMEN
A . . . . . \$8.00	A . . . . . \$8.00
B . . . . . \$7.00	B . . . . . \$7.00
C . . . . . \$5.00	C . . . . . \$5.00

In Addition to the Cash Prizes Listed Above, About 20 Merchandise Prizes, to the Value of \$200, Will Be Awarded to Individual Maskers

Prize Contestants Must Be On Floor at 9:30 P.M. Promptly When Judging Begins

## AT THE THEATERS.



Edward Poland of the English Stock Co.—Shubert.

### SHUBERT.

Beginning Monday night the English Stock company will produce the English version of the German play, "The Lost Paradise," by Ludwig Fulda. "The Lost Paradise" has been seen many times in Milwaukee in the German, but it has been years since the play has been presented here in English.

The labor and capital question is cleverly handled in this strong Socialistic drama. It is a most difficult production to make in stock as the cast required seventeen people, all of whom are more or less strong in character drawing and the scenery requirements are great. Jack Standing, who has been doing excellent work in the leads the past three weeks, will have a splendid part in "Reuben Warner." There is a very strong comedy part in "The Lost Paradise" in "Billy Hopkins," which will be played by George Henry Trader. The arguments for labor will be voiced by Edward Poland as "Schwartz, the labor representative and Dudley Hawley will be seen as young "Robert Appleton."

### DAVIDSON.

Victor Moore, who scored such a tremendous success in Geo. M. Cohan's musical play, "The Talk of the Town," at the Knickerbocker theater in New York city last season, is announced to appear in this highly entertaining play at the Davidson theater for a half week, starting Thursday under the direction of Messrs. Cohan and Harris. It is perhaps not too much to say that all the plays with musical trimmings given over to the American stage by young Mr. Cohan during his meteoric career, "The Talk of New York," is one of the best. It has bright, catchy lines, fascinating music, and will be presented with the same cast as during the long New York run.

The annual appearances of Sam Bernard are always welcome in this city, for there is perhaps no

comedian who is better known or better liked. Mr. Bernard will be at the Davidson for five performances, beginning Sunday, in a new musical farce, "Nearly a Hero," which played to crowded houses for more than six months at the New York Casino.

**BIJOU.**  
The many friends and admirers of America's youngest male star, Joseph Santley, will have an opportunity of seeing him in a new play at the Bijou, which is said to be much better suited to his requirements than in anything in



which he has yet appeared. "Lucky Jim" is the title of the new play, and it tells the story of a young man who sets himself the task of rehabilitating his father's fortune, which, through trickery, the latter has lost. Mr. Santley will also present "Lucky Jim" at the Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

**MAJESTIC.**  
A big European circus act is promised as the headliner for the Majestic next week. It will be presented by Mme. Therese Renz, of the famous Renz circus of Berlin. The second featured number is Miss Elizabeth Murray, the renowned interpreter of Irish and negro character songs. A French quartette, called "Cadets de Gascoigne," will offer a pleasing musical number, as may be said also of Dan Burke and his girls in "The Dancing Master." An acrobatic number is that of the Four Rianos, who, attired as monkeys, perform some acrobatic feats that seem impossible to any but real simians.

**GAYETY.**  
Prof. John Neuman, the Russian psychic marvel and mind reader, will be an added attraction with "The Vanity Fair Company," which opens a week's engagement at the Gayety theater tomorrow afternoon. Prof. Neuman will give daily exhibitions, both afternoon and evenings. Neuman's fame is world-wide as a mind reader. Bill Ritchie and Dick McAllister, comedians, are featured in the burlesque, "The Follies of the Night," and "A Matinee at a Vaudeville

Show." Both the extravaganzas bristle with new and novel features.

**ALHAMBRA.**  
What has been declared to be quite the best musical comedy offered in recent years, comes to the Alhambra theater Sunday afternoon for a week's stay, with mat-



inees on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, direct from its unprecedented run of one solid year in Chicago and five months each in New York and Boston. "A Knight for a Day," Bobby Barry, the principal comedian, is said to be quite the funniest player in modern musical comedy.

**NEW STAR.**  
The Washington Society Girls Extravaganza company that opens at the New Star next week is full of life, music, clever comedians and handsome girls, properly placed. The famous burlesque queen, May Howard, is with this big aggregation. "Ikke and Shmukle" and "The New York Tomb" are the two musical comedies. Harry Mark Stewart and Larry Smith, the man with the funny face, will produce the laughs.

**EMPIRE.**  
The American-Florence Troupe of Acrobats are the features of a strong bill at the Empire next week. Among the other hits are: Al Tyrell, black-face comedian; Paul Case & Co., in a comedy sketch; Grace Armond; Geo. Malchow and the latest sensation in motion pictures, entitled, "Sheridan's Ride."

**CRYSTAL.**  
At the Crystal next week: Carter and Taylor, eccentric comedians; Mr. and Mrs. Robins; Counsel for the Defense; Canton and Curtis singers; and Valene and Tresh; and Ada James, in illustrated songs; Crystalgraph.

### Remove the Load!

"A heavy drag broke down in the street and a man was crushed and held captive beneath it. On top of the drag was a load of merchandise and on top of the merchandise were a lot of monopolists. A crowd of men gathered about and began to discuss how to relieve the man crushed by the drag. They argued so long and discussed so long that the people finally created them into a Legislature. Then they called in a lot more men, called Political Economists who decided that the man had always been so crushed; it was his natural condition, and it was useless to think of releasing him. Other professors said it would require civilization to let the man get out from under the drag—and so it would. Next, they were endowed in universities to teach that the man was there because he was not fit to survive, or that he had too much overproduction on top of him; that even if he got out he could not walk, because of lack of experience in walking. Then came the Theologians, who said the man's heart was bad and that he must be saved before the stuff could be taken off; finally, that if his heart could be got right he need not have the weight taken off at all! And the Theologians secured a life job for centuries, just for preaching that the man could not possibly be anywhere than where he was. Finally, a man came along and said: 'Why, take the stuff off and let the man go free.' That man was a Socialist."

**1908 Picnic Ticket Receipts.**  
Previously reported . . . \$1186.63  
Albert Schulz . . . . . 40  
Hans Haascher . . . . . 10  
Henry Randau . . . . . 1.00  
F. Tobish . . . . . 50  
\$1188.13

The HERALD . . . weeks for 30 cents to new subscribers only.

## JANITOR

Office of the Board of City Service Commissioners—City Hall Jan. 16, 1909.  
A competitive examination for the position of Janitor will be held at the above office on Thursday, Jan. 28, 1909, at 9 o'clock a.m. Some of the requirements are: United States citizenship; residence in this city at least three years next preceding the date of application; experience in attending to the proper cleaning of school rooms, to houses and other building apparatus and all other common school education; good health, habits and recommendations.  
Applications to be presented personally up to and including Monday, Jan. 25, 1909, on the tower stairs to be obtained at above office.  
FRED A. LAUCK, Pres.  
ALD. DISTRICT  
FRANK A. KREJLA,  
WM. W. MCINTYRE,  
Commissioners.  
JOHN J. VLACH, Secretary.  
(119-S. P.H., Jan. 16, 1909)

## BE SECURE

## LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE

places a mantle of protection around the home. It secures the future of your family against adversity. A postal or 'phone call will bring the facts.

**VICTOR L. BERGER**  
Telephone Grand 2394  
344 Sixth St., Milwaukee



### Town Topics by the Town Crier.

"Socialism and Women," will be the subject of the Ethical hall lecture by Harvey Dee Brown on Sunday evening, 558 Jefferson st. This invites you.

People who have been looking at those concrete balconies in the Auditorium have been wondering

**DAVIDSON**  
Commencing SUNDAY—Four Nights  
and Popular Wednesday Matinee  
—Sam S. and Lee Shuler Offer

**SAM BERNARD**

In His Latest Musical Offering

**NEARLY A HERO**

Prices—Ev'g \$1.50-\$1.00-75-50-25c

\*\*\*\*\*

Coming THURSDAY—Three Nights—  
Popular Saturday Matinee—  
Cohan and Harris Present

**VICTOR MOORE**

In Geo. M. Cohan's Greatest  
Musical Play

**The Talk of New York**

Prices—Ev'g \$1.50-\$1.00-75-50-25c

**ALHAMBRA**  
ALL NEXT WEEK  
Matinee Sunday, Tuesday, Thurs., Sat.  
THE MUSICAL SENSATION

**A KNIGHT FOR A DAY**

Big Cast. Headed by BOBBY BARRY  
and ELLIE HERBERT—With  
THE AMERICAN BEAUTY CHORUS

REGULAR PRICES

**MAJESTIC**  
MATINEE DAILY  
ALWAYS THE BEST SHOWS

Theresa Renz  
Elizabeth Murray  
Cadets DeGascogne  
Dan Burke and Girls  
Lester | Four Rianos  
Porter J. White & Co.  
The McCreerys  
Dancing Mitchells  
The Kinodrome

Bargain Mat.  
Every  
Week Day:  
**10c**  
**25c**  
**35c**

Night Prices  
10-25-35-50-75c

**Begin'g Next Monday Night**

**The Greatest Socialistic  
Drama Ever Written!**

**THE PLAY**  
—THAT—  
Not Only  
Finds FAULT  
But Shows  
the REMEDY

**THE  
LOST  
PARADISE**

**FROM THE GERMAN**  
"Das Verlorene Paradies"  
BY LUDWIG FULDA

Presented by the Greatest Stock Ensemble  
in America—THE

**ENGLISH STOCK COMPANY**

AT THE

**SHUBERT THEATRE**

Week of Jan'y 18

Week of Jan'y 18

**NO ADVANCE IN PRICES**

MATINEES THURSDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY  
Whole Lower Floor 25c  
Balcony 50c

**FOR THIS BIG PLAY**

park at the Dells. Public attention must be roused at once, for the people's "representatives" in the last legislature gave a private company of profit sharks the right to build a dam across the Wisconsin river at Kilbourn and to submerge the Dells in order to generate electric power that they might sell to corporations around the state. It is a big fight that is on between the people and the despoilers of Wisconsin's greatest attraction, and you should not hesitate to take a stand!

Jeremiah Quin conferred with the committee of fifty last Wednesday evening, and it was decided to withdraw his suit against the Milwaukee School Board, the motive of which was to secure a democratically elected school board by districts instead of at-large. Dave Rose's latest attack on the schools, which has aroused so much alarm, was one of the reasons for withdrawing the suit, which was already before the supreme court. A new bill will be presented to the legislature calling for an elective school board by districts.

A DAMNABLE COMPROMISE!  
Dave Rose has always been an enemy of the public schools in Milwaukee. During his former administration he saw that no new school buildings were planned, while even those that were already projected were put up in a scandalously crooked way and are today falling apart piecemeal. That school out on Walnut street is a fair sample. So badly did the Rose administration cripple the schools of Milwaukee that the school system has not yet caught up, and will not for several years. All over the city the school barracks still disgrace the landscape, and often children have to be dismissed because of the impossibility of evenly warming the box-like affairs. The children sit with cold feet day after day, and in one school they were asked by their teacher to bring pieces of carpet to place about their feet in order that they might study in comfort!

Dave Rose has always tried to cripple the Milwaukee school system, and he is at it yet. His object was to try to force the Catholic church into politics—Rose politics, by making the public schools less attractive than the parochial schools. Lately he has thrown off the mask and is now telling the Catholics he is in favor of dividing the school fund with them. He loves them for the votes they possess.

It is to the lasting disgrace of Milwaukee that a committee of people-elected aldermen should dare to sit in the committee room of the common council and vote to allow Rose to make inroads on the funds voted the schools by the people. Let the council meeting on Monday have a care! There is a point at which the people will turn.

What would we do without our "respectable citizens!" We take this paragraph from Thursday's News, from an account of a committee hearing at the city hall:

"John E. DeWolf said he had gained title to the triangle at the corner of Grand avenue and West Water street by paying taxes on it. Mr. De Wolf told the committee that he had paid the taxes on the triangle and kept quiet about it on the advice of William George Bruce, when Mr. Bruce was tax commissioner. Mr. Kelly said the court would determine whether the city or the abutting owner had title to the triangle in controversy and urged the committee to recommend the beginning of legal proceedings."

The sight of an alderman-at-large being driven as a common arrest through the streets was one of the sights in Milwaukee last Tuesday evening. But Milwaukee, after all, has come to expect almost any disgraceful thing from the bunch of "queers" that got in as aldermen-at-large at the last sweep of the city by Rose and his malodorous crowd. The alderman-at-large in this instance was Ald. Wittig, the unconscious buffoon of the common council, and he was arrested for interfering with a police officer in the discharge of his duties. It is not claimed that Ald. Wittig was boozing in this instance, but that he made a disturbance and developed a clear case of disorderly conduct. The common council was never so disgraced as it has been during the present session by the alderman-at-large bunch (with one or two exceptions, happily). At almost every committee meeting the work is disturbed by one of these specimens, usually in his cups, and on several occasions the boozing city father was hured away by strategy in order that the city's business could be transacted in peace. And Ald. Albert isn't the only booze-fighter to make disturbance. Another down-town alderman is almost as bad.

A man was sentenced to the house of correction this week for stealing some chickens.

Milwaukee got a genuine shock this week when word came to the city that the governor of the state had pardoned one William Hanley, who had served but sixteen days of his six months sentence to the house of correction for frauds practiced while a constable in 1900. The pretext was that Hanley was suffering from ill health, but it ap-

pears that the governor was imposed on.

Compared with the offense of the man who gets a year for stealing chickens, Hanley's crime was black. For several years prior to 1900 the outlying districts were under a reign of terror from a gang of constables, among whom Hanley, "Tug" Lacey and others were leaders, by which all sorts of arrests were made for the fees, and padded mileage charges put in to the county. It was done with the connivance of certain crooked justices of the peace, and the thing grew to be such a stenchful scandal that the county board held an investigation and the game was stopped. At that time I took the mileage bill of one constable for one month and found that he had (or claimed to have) traveled about the county enough miles to actually take him to Greenland and back, if he had traveled in a straight line! When Hanley got behind the bars upon one of his crooked transactions, the public was well pleased. But Hanley had made enough money by his daring work to buy influence; and when he finally did land in the house of correction, he gets out again in only sixteen days!

But the man whose necessities have driven him to steal some chickens will serve out his year—don't you think so?

Between the officials and the press the making of the modern hero is a mere matter of manufacture. There do be stories afloat in the city to the effect that most of the brave deeds of the rank and file, in, say, the fire department, are hushed up by the powers that be, while the deeds of heroism by the powers that be are either borrowed feathers, or grossly exaggerated. Last Tuesday there was a fire on Virginia street, and it was given out to the papers that an acting captain, a brother of the chief, by the way, had acquitted himself with great daring in saving two human lives. Now the story may be founded on fact, or it may be a piece of press agent work, but however that may, we cannot but notice that no two of the city papers got the account the same. The Free Press had the fire chief rush up a flight of stairs through dense smoke and rescue a woman and child, overcome by the smoke from "a small fire in the kitchen" and take them to a window and hand them out to be lowered to the ground. Then the Journal tells it in this wise: The brave assistant chief rescued the woman and child through the flames of the stairway—a part of the "small blaze in the kitchen," we suppose!—and led the woman and carried the child through the flames that were "licking" up the woodwork of the apartment to the stairway, whereupon the woman became frightened by the flames on the stairs and "madly" broke away and ran from window to window and finally fainted in the assistant captain's arms, whereupon he grabbed her tight and "darted down the hot stairs," (heated, we suppose, by the "small fire in the kitchen!"). And then the report admits that there was also a boy, but he simply followed his mother to the stairs and was helped down by a fireman—too insignificant and non-related to the chief to be worth naming. However, we guess there's no doubt about Carnegie's coming to hear of what the assistant chief did.

The noblest motive is the public good—Virgil.

**GAYETY LEADING BURLESQUE HOUSE**

**VANITY FAIR Co.**

This Show a Tremendous Hit Everywhere! 80 Peepals!

First Appearance Here of

**BILLIE RITCHIE, Famous Comedian**  
**DICK McALLISTER and 30 STUNNING SHOW GIRLS!**

**EXTRA!—PROF. NEUMANN**  
World's Greatest Mind-Reader  
Who Three Weeks Ago Found the Article Hidden by the Committee Composed of Mayor Rose, ex-Mayor Becker and Sheriff Franke. DON'T FAIL TO SEE HIM IN HIS \$1,000 CHALLENGE ACT!

FREE LIST SUSPENDED

**THE NEW STAR** Matinee DAILY

Commencing Sunday, Jan. 17

**THE WASHINGTON SOCIETY GIRLS**

In Two Musical Comedies—KID AND SCHMULKIN and THE NEW YORK TONDS

New Prices—Matinee, 10-15-25c; Evenings, 10-50-75c; Not Any Higher.

**CRYSTAL** DAILY at 2:30 7:45 and 9:30

WEEK OF JANUARY IS

**CARTER & TAYLOR**

Eccentric Comedies.

Admission 10c Reserved Seats 20c

**EMPIRE THEATRE**

MITCHELL ST. bet. 8th & 7th Aves.

**American Florence Troupe of Acrobats**

FIVE OTHER BIG ACTS—5

**THIS BUSINESS** has been incorporated, and the five stores will be taken over by **THE STUMPF-LANGHOFF COMPANY** within a few days. The quickest way to get them in shape for inventorying is to pound stocks down to the lowest possible limit. That's what we're doing, and that's why this Incorporation Sale is a big thing for the whole family

**Boys' Clothing and Furnishings**

Boys' Knee Pants, straight and Knickerbocker styles, regular 50c and 75c values, 3 to 17-yr. sizes **29c**

Boys' Two-Piece Suits, Knee Pants or "Knickerbockers", 9 to 17-year sizes, \$5.00 values..... **\$2.95**

Boys' Two-Piece Suits, Knee Pants or "Knickerbockers", sizes 9 to 17 years, our regular \$6.00 and \$6.50 lines, at..... **\$3.95**

Boys' Overcoats in a line of good materials, well made, sell reg. at \$5.00, 9 to 16-year sizes, at..... **\$2.95**

Boys' Reefers, the most stylish juvenile garments shown in Milwaukee, \$7.50 and \$8.50 values..... **\$4.95**

Boys' Fashionable Auto Coats, handsomely tailored, attractive patterns, \$12 values, sizes 11 to 17, at..... **\$6.75**

Boys' Fleece-Lined Underwear, regular 25c grades, at..... **19c**

Boys' Woolen Mittens and Gloves, our 50c lines, now at..... **19c**

**STARTLING VALUES IN**

**Men's Underwear**

Four lots that make it worth while to lay in a supply.

**50c Fleece-Lined and Jersey-Rib'd Underwear 29c**

**75c All-Wool Underwear 59c** | **\$1 All-Wool Underwear 69c**

Our \$2.00 lines of All-Wool Underwear—a splendid garment for the price—in tan and brown shades, finished off in a reliable manner, all sizes..... **98c**

**Men's Shirts**

A good time to put in extra shirts—with assortments and prices like these. Handsome patterns in madras and percale materials—Negligee and Stiff-Bosom Shirts—a good range of sizes.

Shirts that were 50c at..... **33c**

Shirts that were \$1.00 at..... **79c**

Stiff-Bosom Shirts that were \$1.50 at..... **95c**

Shirts that were \$1.50 at..... **\$1.15**

**EASY MID-WINTER PICK-UPS IN**

**Men's and Young Men's Suits and Overcoats**

Comprising every current fashion, fabric and pattern in garments that represent the fullest measure of style and workmanship possible to be put into ready-to-slip-on apparel. The prestige of these stores stands back of every suit and overcoat placed on sale.

Suits and Overcoats, were \$12, \$13.50 and \$15, now..... **\$9.75**

Suits and Overcoats, were \$20 \$22.50 and \$25—now..... **16.75**

Suits and Overcoats, were \$12.75 \$16.50, \$18 and \$20, now..... **12.75**

Suits and Overcoats, were \$28 \$30 and \$35—now..... **18.75**

Some Choice Odds and Ends at \$6.75 in Suits and Overcoats That Must Be Cleaned Up Before the New Company Steps In. These are broken lots of \$12.00, \$13.00 and \$15.00 Suits and Overcoats—sizes limited, but new and perfect garments—at..... **\$6.75**

**Men's Trousers Cut to Fit**

In a splendid line of fabrics and patterns.

Trousers that were \$2.00.... **\$1.39** | Trousers that were \$3.50.... **\$2.45** | Trousers that were \$5.00.... **\$3.45**

Trousers that were \$3.00.... **\$1.95** | Trousers that were \$4.00.... **\$2.95** | Trousers that were \$6.00.... **\$4.95**

**The Stumpf & Langhoff Stores**

Mitchell St. and 7th Ave. 225-388 East Water St. **FIVE STORES** Eleventh and Winnebago Sts. Grove St. and National Ave. Third and Lloyd Streets